

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI

WINNIPEG, CANADA, MARCH 16, 1910

No. 912

LET US ENTERTAIN YOU FOR AN EVENING AT OUR OWN EXPENSE

All You Need Do Is This

Read the list of favorite Victor records printed here. Pick out any ten you would like to hear. Write their numbers on a postcard; add your name and address, and send us the card.

Then, just as soon as we can, we will have the nearest Victor man come to your house with a Victor and your choice of records. He will gladly play them for you. You will be under no obligation whatever—not the slightest.

For we will count it a favor that you have spent a pleasant evening with this superb musical instrument of ours. We will be glad to have you hear its sweet, rich, natural tone. We will thank you for the privilege of entertaining you.

And you have nothing to pay for the evening's enjoyment—not one cent. Simply make your choice of favorites and let us have them played for you. You need not even thank us, although you will feel like doing so.

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We make this offer so that we can fix your attention on the one sound-reproducing mechanism that you will prefer if you ever buy any. Once you have heard the Victor, you will never be satisfied with any machine but a Victor.

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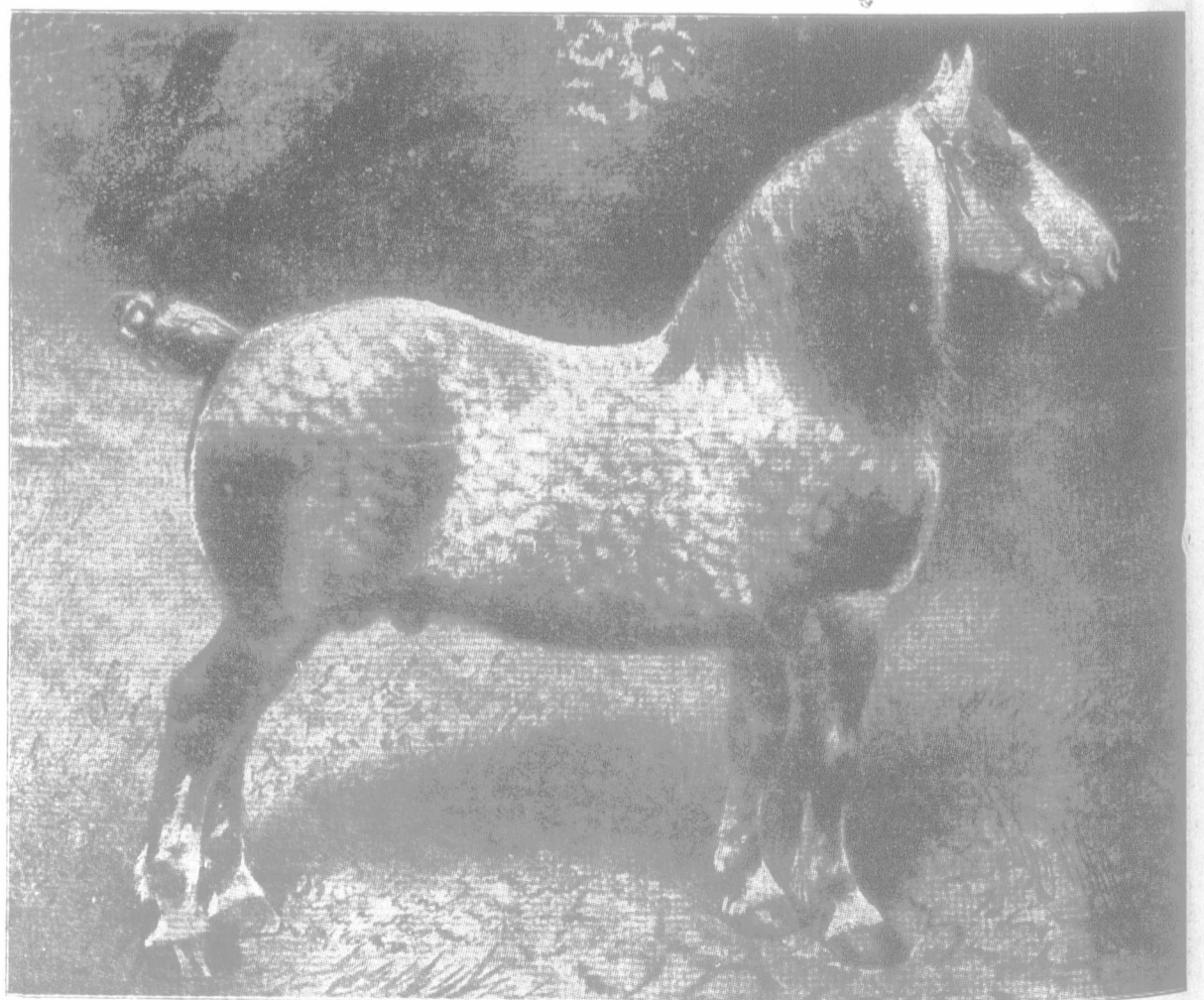
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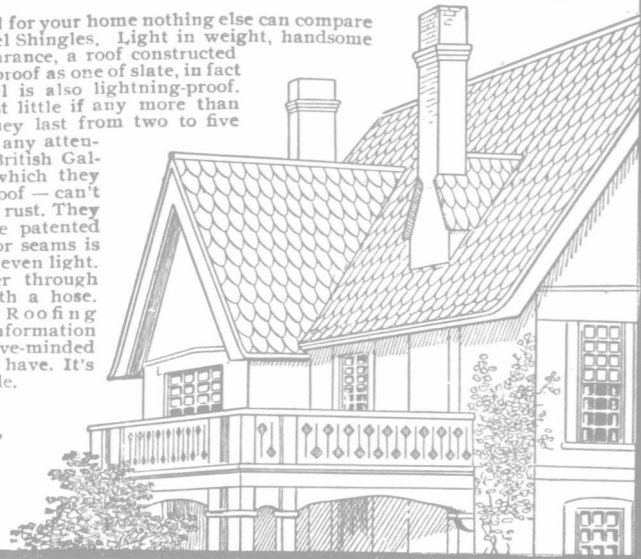
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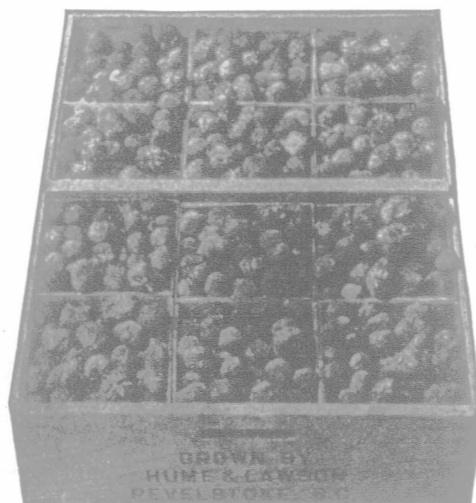
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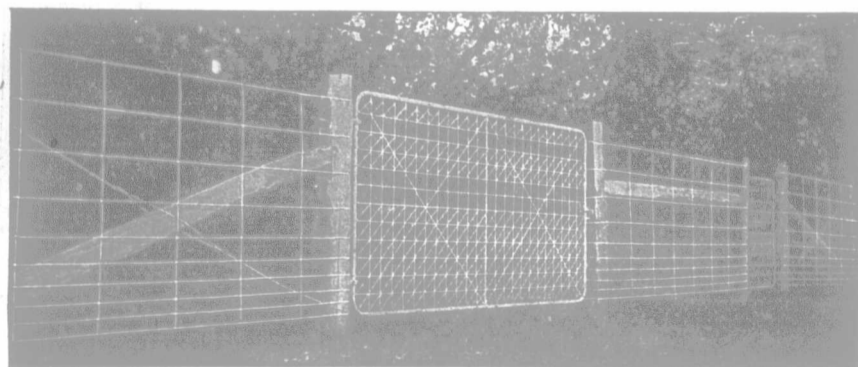
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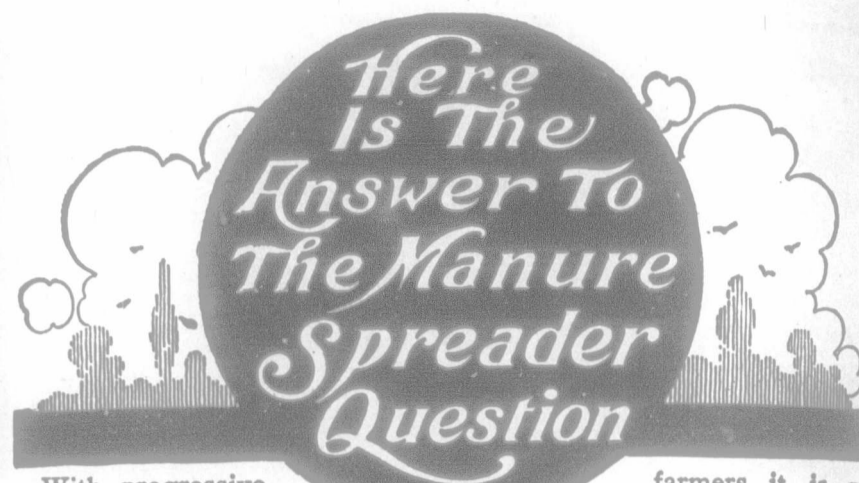
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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

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Winnipeg, Canada, March 16, 1910

No. 912

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Published Every Wednesday

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EDITORIAL

Consolidated Schools

Whether or not consolidation of rural schools is advisable for the Canadian West is a question on which difference of opinion is shown with due force when that problem comes up for discussion. At the trustees' convention, held in Winnipeg recently, representatives from all sections of Manitoba had a chance to learn some of the details.

Perhaps no man in the Canadian West has made a closer study of the problem than has Manitoba's minister of education. He has studied the system as at work in other parts of Canada and in the United States, and has visited many parts of his province. With absolutely no apologies he pronounces this the system that is needed in the Canadian West today.

Those interested in educational affairs should make an intelligent study of this problem. All will agree that it means greater efficiency in instructing the youth. Whatever may be the objections at present, there is no doubt about the future seeing the adoption of consolidated schools, no matter what the extra cost for maintenance.

The Dairy Industry

The active interest in the dairy industry manifested by departments of agriculture in Western Canada is most encouraging. For some years Saskatchewan and Alberta have striven to make this branch of farming popular. In Manitoba a few years ago steps were taken to impress upon the farmers the advisability of keeping dairy herds, but for some time past little has been done save a campaign carried on by the Winnipeg dairy in-

spector in regard to creating a supply of whole-milk for consumers in the city.

That the flame of enthusiasm of a few years ago had not died out is evidenced by the effect of the recent dairy convention. The spark that still survived has been fanned to a goodly flame, and special meetings are being held in different parts of the province. Special speakers are provided and the attendance at meetings already held indicates that the producers of milk and cream are anxious to know particulars about treatment of the herd and care and handling of the product.

Dairying throughout the West must become more popular as the years roll by. Local supply does not meet the demand, and prices are high. Conditions on the farms of many districts call for a change in the farming system and the natural tendency is to adopt that line which will return handsome profits, and at the same time remedy defects on the farm.

The Rural Teacher Problem

Dr. McIntyre, principal of the Provincial Normal School, gave the school trustees of Manitoba some facts to think over when he addressed their convention at Winnipeg last week on the declining efficiency of teachers in rural schools. The facts are significant. Ten years ago the average of third-class teachers in Manitoba was twenty-one and a half years; now it is eight and a half years. Ten years ago the average age of second-class teachers was twenty-three and a half years; now it is a little over twenty years. Fifteen years ago approximately forty per cent. of the public school teachers in the province were men; today the percentage of males in the profession is not more than twelve and one-half. Not only has the number of male teachers decreased in this proportion, but the principal hinted that the men entering the teaching profession are less efficient. Many of them are drawn from the East; quite a number are foreign, and they are not calculated to have the same influence on the character of the children as their native-born predecessors had.

Another point touched on by Dr. McIntyre was that Manitoba is letting the provinces to the west drain her of the higher class teachers. Better salaries are paid in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and these provinces shut out third-class certificate teachers, but accept the higher certificate teachers. Naturally, Manitoba loses her highest grade and most efficient teachers. Her rural schools are largely officered by novices, and, as the principal correctly pointed out, so long as the people are content to have their schools taught by eighteen-year-old girls, with third-class certificates, this kind of novice will be found officering the schools.

The remedy offered is to grade the municipal grants so that the salaries paid will be

in proportion to the teacher's experience. In some cases it might be necessary to increase the salary; in others to reduce it; but salary should be on the basis of individual efficiency. Teachers should be paid what they are worth as teachers, not what they are supposed to be worth, judged from the standpoint of the grade of certificate they hold.

This question of securing efficient teachers for rural schools is a large and important one. High-grade, experienced teachers, are hard to find at any salary, and at the salary level of the average rural school are hardly to be had at all. Men cannot be expected to enter the profession when there are scores of other professional and business openings where opportunities are larger and more enticing. Girls only are to be engaged at the going salaries for public school teachers, and the facts seem to show that about as soon as they become experienced and efficient in teaching they either quit or take a higher certificate and go to the town schools, or further west, leaving the rural districts dependent still upon the novice teacher.

More men and more higher certificate teachers are needed in the rural schools of Manitoba. Where they are to come from is the problem. The taxpayer believes the salary of the average rural teacher is already sufficiently high. But the mistake is made frequently in looking too much at the salary side of the question, and not giving due consideration to efficiency. One teacher may be cheaper at a thousand dollars a year than another at five hundred, while both hold the same grade of certificate. And it would pay a school to have the thousand-dollar-a-year teacher in preference to the one at half the salary. The trouble is to get people to regard the question in this light. Money talks, both with the ratepayer and the teacher. One seems to want to pay the least he can and the other seemingly is going where the largest salary is offered.

Fruit Marks' Act

During the past few months numerous fruit growers and packers in Ontario have been convicted and fined because of infringement of what is known as the Dominion Fruit Marks' Act. Punishment has been meted out because of the fact that apples were not up to the standard designated by marks put on the outside of barrels or boxes in which they were packed.

There are comparatively few citizens in the prairie provinces who buy apples in bulk who could not, if they were conversant with the clauses of the Fruit Marks' Act, supply evidence that would result in the conviction of the packer of that fruit. It is not uncommon in the early winter months for a householder to purchase a barrel of what is said to be num-

ber one fruit. The stencilling proclaims such to be the case, but the fruit turns but more nearly to approach ninety per cent. below standard than it does "ninety per cent. free from scab, wormholes, bruises and other defects." All too frequently the bulk of the package is below the standard in size.

The purchaser does not say anything. Most consumers do not know there is a law on the statutes that is intended to protect them against such deception. The average individual makes no complaint if the fruit is free from decayed specimens.

The inspection system of recent years has done much to improve the quality of apples consumed in the prairie provinces, but there still is room for improvement. The westerner is willing to pay good prices, but he should not in return get inferior fruit.

Benefits of Discussion

"I have followed with much interest the discussions on the various topics that have appeared in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I must admit they have been of great educational value, bringing out as they do the varied experiences and opinions of practical agriculturists, men and women who can ably speak of what they know and testify of what they have seen. What has been written has certainly been written for our learning by giving almost in every case the success or non-success of the practices and methods followed. Although a great deal has been written on the different subjects, yet no one should think the subjects have been exhausted or that the last word has been heard or said at the time of the discussion. There may still be a few hints or suggestions that might be of help and that will always be welcomed by those willing to learn."—John Turnbull, Saskatchewan.

British Farmers and the Tariff

From the farmers' point of view the recent elections in the United Kingdom were notable for their lack of decisiveness, and for the great differences of opinion in the various sections of the country.

The immediate cause of the elections was the rejection of the budget by the House of Lords, on the ground that the proposed land taxes and the taxes on unearned increment, were such innovations that the people ought to vote upon the question. The Unionist alternative to these land taxes was a tariff on manufactured goods and wheat imported into the kingdom.

The Liberal government accepted the challenge of the peers and the leading issues from the government side were the abolition of the Lords' veto on finance, and the restriction of their veto on other legislation by a time limit. The Unionist gave little attention to these issues and concentrated on tariff reform and unemployment.

The result of the elections has been the return of 275 Liberals, 40 Labor, 82 Nationalists and 273 Conservatives and Liberal Unionists. The result is interpreted from the Liberal standpoint by grouping Liberal, Labor and Nationalists together as an anti-peer majority of 124. From the Conservative standpoint the claim is made that tariff reform has reduced the government's majority in the last parliament from 334 to 124 in the present.

It is generally conceded that the budget, with its land taxes will be passed; that there will be a parliamentary struggle on the Lord's veto question, and that tariffs cannot be imposed during this parliament.

In some sections of the country farmers are evidently of the opinion that a tariff on foreign and colonial wheat would be an advantage to them, as the farmers in the southern half of England have largely voted for the Unionists and a considerable number have been returned. In the northern half of England, where the farmers are more concerned in supplying the great industrial centers directly, tariffs have not had so much influence so in the countries of the

north the Liberals have done much better. If protection of agricultural products has made any progress in Scotland and Wales since 1906 it has been overshadowed entirely by the land question, as both countries have voted strongly in favor of the government. Tariffs have played a small part in the Irish elections. Home Rule is the perennial issue there and the Nationalists are as strong as usual.

A very extensive propaganda in favor of tariffs has been carried on in England, especially since 1906, and undoubtedly many landowners and farmers have been converted to tariff reform. They believe that a tax on foreign wheat would increase the price, and thus their prosperity. Wheat is higher in price in continental Europe, where tariffs prevail, than it is in England. For instance, in Prussia, which imposes a tax of 11s. 10d. on imported wheat, the average price last year per quarter of 480 pounds was 44s. In England it was 32s. Both countries are largely industrial and heavy buyers of foreign wheat.

The tax proposed for Great Britain was 2s. per quarter, and 1s. for colonial wheat. In spite of this proposed tax, J. Balfour and Jos. Chamberlain issued a manifesto at the beginning of the elections that they would not raise the price of food. Almost needless to say that emphasis was not laid on this manifesto, when addresses were made in rural constituencies. Some tariff reformers declared that a 10 per cent. duty upon wheat or flour might probably lower the price of bread. This paradox provoked the following epigram:

"With a two-shilling duty on wheat, it is said,
The baker will lower the price of his bread.
Then how big a duty is needed, I pray,
To enable the baker to give bread away?"

One notable feature of the elections was the strong stand made by the great industrial centres of the north against both tariffs and the lords' rejection of the budget. Some influential Unionist papers are already suggesting the dropping of the food taxes from the tariff proposals, or they can never win the industrial population to their cause. Should this be done and every industry be given protection but farming, farmers would stand to lose by protection. Western Canadian farmers well know what protection for all other industries but their own means.

The Unionist argument in favor of the two-shillings duty on wheat was that the duty was so small that it would not affect the price of bread. The Liberal answer was that small tariffs soon grow to big ones, and France and Germany were cited as countries commencing with small tariffs which have grown to be large ones.

Many farmers fear the compulsory clauses of the Small Holdings Act, as portions of their farms may be taken from them. But, so popular is the "Back to the Land" idea becoming that both the leading parties are pledged to the acquisition of land for small holdings. During the later elections the Unionists were advocating a measure for ownership of small holdings, as against the Liberal plan of leaseholds from local authorities.

Since the result of the elections became obvious the press has paid great attention to the problem of the House of Lords, and the questions of free trade or tariff reform have been relegated to the background. Jos. Chamberlain, in a recent interview, frankly admitted that tariff reform had been beaten; he was disappointed with London. In Lancashire and Yorkshire they had done badly, and in Scotland they had actually lost some of the ground gained.

But tariff or no tariff, the chief Conservative whip (Sir A. Acland Hood) believes in the future of agriculture in England for many reasons. He recollects the prosperous times between 1868 and 1874, and the disastrous times they experienced for many years after that; but they have seen a revival of their hopes in the last few years, and he saw a number of young men who, having witnessed the bad times of their fathers, and the present hopeful revival, were willing to go forward in the same good old industry which was the backbone of their country. This was the substance of an address since the elections before the Taunton Farmers' Club.

England.

F. DEWHIRST.

HORSE

Horse-Breeding Problems in Australia

There is a pressing need for improving the methods in vogue of breeding horses the world over. The veterinary surgeon is a necessity. But the great difficulty is to get legislation passed enforcing certification. The various Australian agricultural shows are wrestling with the movement by refusing to admit to the arena any unsound animal. It has astonished the most ardent advocates of the reform the number of stallions found to be unfit, in most cases amounting to 33 per cent., and sometimes running up to 50. The trouble is that now, in the absence of compulsory examination outside the show-ring, the careless owner will not enter his

HORSES BROUGHT WEST



THE RIGHT TYPE.—STYLE, SIZE AND SUBSTANCE COMBINED. THIS ONTARIO PRIZE-WINNER WEIGHED ABOUT A TON AND GIRTHS OVER 7 FEET. HE WAS TAKEN TO VANCOUVER RECENTLY BY J. J. CAMPBELL.

STOCK

Alberta Live Stock Shipments

There are many satisfactory features of the live-stock industry in Alberta, according to figures supplied by the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is found that the small rancher is replacing the large owners to a great extent and mixed farming is gaining ground, especially in the northern part of the province. Cattle shipments although falling off to some extent on the whole, are increasing in the regions where mixed farming is being carried on, and the prospects for a substantial increase in these shipments is anticipated.

Shipments of horses show a satisfactory increase, at prices slightly in advance of last year, and foreign inquiries backing the local demand should tend to a still further rise in value of first-class animals. While shipments of hogs were considerably in excess of 1908 the supply has not already reached the demand, notwithstanding higher prices and more steady markets than have prevailed for years. However, the fact that shipments are now being made from districts where hitherto there had been none, is proof of the extension of mixed farming over new areas.

The sheep business must be regarded as unsatisfactory. Shipments show a decrease in mutton wethers of nine per cent., instead of an increase, as should be the case under normal conditions. Nor is there any evidence of intention on the part of flockmasters to extend their operations.

The following figures show the live-stock movement for the province of Alberta for 1909, with approximate returns: Horses, 20,211, worth \$2,324,265; cattle, 127,577, at \$5,740,965; sheep, 37,024, at \$296,192; hogs, 60,769, at \$607,690; grand total \$8,969,112.

* * *

Fitting Beef Cattle for Exhibition

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

As there have been enquiries of late by readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for information regarding the feeding and management of beef cattle for exhibition purposes I take the liberty of contributing. I have had a somewhat limited experience, but I have been successful beyond my expectations in the show ring. I give my experience along these lines, with the hope that it may be the means of bringing out a discussion, and thus we may all derive a benefit.

I will presume that we have cattle of the right stamp to commence with, for it is impossible to have success, no matter what feed or care we provide, if we have not the proper machine to do the work. In the second place it is necessary to make our selections early. That is, it is impossible to put an animal in condition in a month or two. In selecting my stock for exhibition, I look them over before they go into winter quarters. It is especially important to do this with young cattle, for if you try to force them too fast you are bound to have trouble. Say these cattle go into winter quarters about the first of November; do not be later than this, especially if the weather should be cold, as it is much easier to keep on a pound of beef than to put it on. In other words, do not let your animals go back for want of care. If you have selected any calves do not be in too big a hurry to wean them. Get them accustomed to the change of conditions. We start them with a little green oat sheaf, and gradually increase feed until I think they will not miss their mother's milk.

I think it is impossible to lay down any rule to go by, as to quantity of food or what would constitute a proper ration (as we have to feed what is on hand). The best and only guide is one's own experience with the individual animal being fed. One very essential point is to see that the cattle clean up their meal and are ready for the next; but let the next be of some other ingredients. Porridge, made of oat meal, is

horse for the show if he thinks there is anything wrong, and such animals are still under offer to the unsuspecting public. No doubt the drastic change will come in time. Meanwhile, the public are thankful that an improved method of horse-breeding has got a start. A novel proposal was recently made in New Zealand. It was that the Government should take £2,000 a year from the totalisator, and pay it out in premiums. Each of the ten provinces of the Dominion should receive four premiums of £50 each, two for draft horses, and two for light stallions. The premiums should be awarded by a board of five practical farmers, with a government officer to examine the horses for soundness. The proposal was made with the hope of encouraging the production of horses for the remount service, so scare all the world over.

J. S. DUNNET.

Raising and Training Colts

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

At this time of the year farmers are industriously feeding the grain, hay and root crops to their stock of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, etc. Some are feeding sparingly, while others, who have plenty, are feeding more liberally.

So, at this time, allow me space enough to give my experiences, opinions and advice. I have been farming successfully since my childhood and some of the main points which I found essential to success are: Learn to save the profit you make, and make it help you gain more; be honest and truthful, and always reverence your superiors and elders.

With horses, never abuse them (this should apply to all dumb animals), because gentle usage and affectionate attention always proves to be best; if they are used roughly, they will become nervous, and will be easily frightened. A pregnant mare should be placed in a box stall some time before her time is due for foaling. She should have plenty of exercise, and her digestive organs should be kept in a moderate condition. As the time of foaling draws near, the mare needs to be watched. From 24 to 48 hours before foaling, a sort of wax comes out of and congeals on the ends of the dugs. This is a positively sure sign that the foaling time is near at hand. The stall should be well cleaned and bedded. If the stall is narrow enough that the mare cannot turn and lie down crosswise, it is a good plan to keep her tied, to prevent her from lying too close to the stall or wall, so as to prevent the foal from coming, on account of its head striking against the wall. If the mare seems to have difficulty in foaling, and continues to press, without passing the foal, you should get a veterinary surgeon or some experienced man at once, because delay often means the loss of the foal, and sometimes the loss of both mare and foal. After the foal has arrived, if the sheath in which it was is not broken, break it and allow the colt to get its breath. Tie the navel string with a cord close to the body, and cut it off with a knife about three or four inches from where it is tied. Do not make any noise or fuss in the stall, especially if it is a young mare having her first foal, because she may become nervous and possibly do it harm. Leave the colt alone for some time, until it dries off and becomes hungry enough to look for

feed. If, however, the colt is too weak to get up (this is mostly found where the mare has been poorly fed or abused, so as to be in a poor condition for foaling), you should help it up, and hold it until it gets a feed of milk. Sometimes a young mare is nervous, or rather ticklish, and will kick at first. If the mare shows any signs of this, put a twitch on her nose, and hold her head up as high as possible, then she cannot kick. Get the colt started to suck, and when she finds the relief she is getting to her udder, she will soon quiet down, and become fond of the colt.

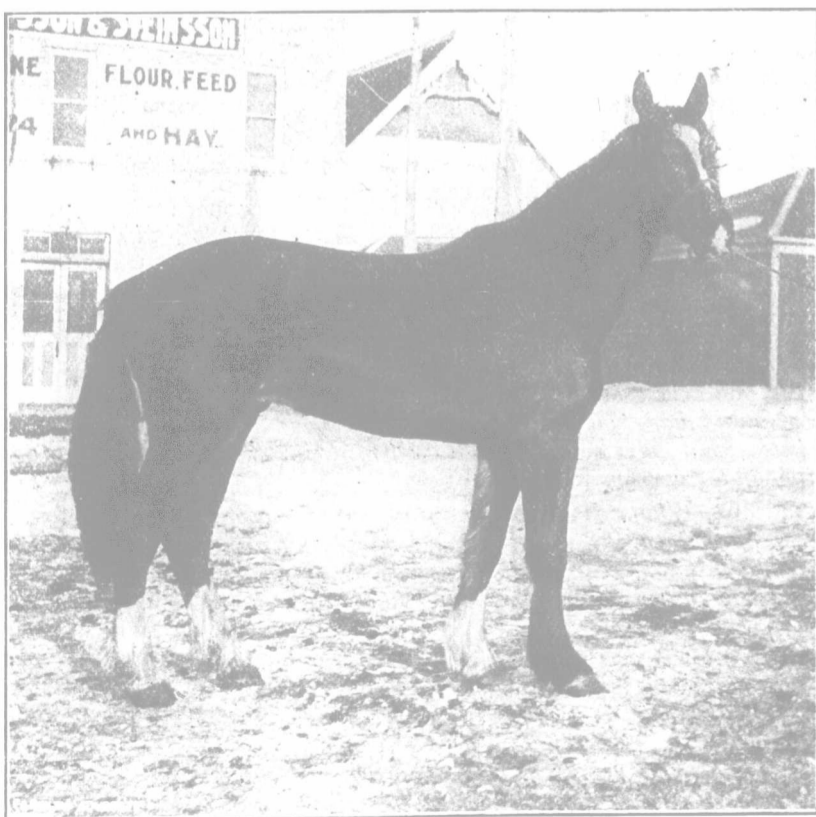
As soon as the colt gets smart, and the weather fine, the mare and colt should be turned out on grass. Do not leave them out during a rain or cold night until the colt becomes quite strong. The colt should be allowed to suck for about five months, then it should be weaned. It should not be allowed to suck more than two or three times after it has been taken from its mother the first time, but the mare should be milked by hand twice daily at first, and later once daily, until she is practically dry.

In breaking a colt, always hitch it up with a quiet working horse. Tie the horse's whiffletree to the axle, or to the roller of the sleigh, and, in most cases, if the colt is not willing to go at first, the horse will be able to take the sleigh and colt with it. Do not abuse or frighten the colt, but take things quietly, and you will get along better. Do not drive the colt too much at first, but repeat the hitching of it until you get it to go quietly and understand what is expected of it. After you have it well broken in the team, and have worked it some, you will find it will be easily broken to go single, if you wish to use it singly.

Colts should not be fed too heavily during the winter (in fact, no horses should be overfed), but should be kept in good healthy condition. This can be done by feeding straw, if necessary, but along with straw give them some mangels or horse carrots, and oats according to their age. A colt just weaned the fall before will do on one quart three times a day, a year-old on one-third of a gallon, and a two-year-old on one-half a gallon. Groom and curry them often, so that it will keep their hair and skin in a healthy condition, and never water with chilly water any horse in a heated condition, because, if this is done, the horse is likely to be foundered. All things taken into consideration, successful horse-raising may be summed under the following points: Careful attention, gentle handling, moderate feeding, keeping them well groomed, and giving them plenty of exercise.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

HORSES BROUGHT WEST



THE WRONG TYPE.—PLENTY OF GINGER AND LONG LEGS, BUT THIN BODY AND NO SUBSTANCE. TOO MANY OF THIS CLASS ARE BROUGHT FROM ONTARIO.

about the best thing that a man can get for breakfast; but porridge three times a day would sicken even a Scotchman. He would be looking for a new cook or boarding out for a change. So with the animals. We try to give them a charge of some sort and thus keep their appetite good. Do not start off with a large quantity of grain, but go easy, gradually increasing until they get all they will clean up. If you find you have overfed, or your animal is a little off feed, do not leave the feed in front of him till next meal, but take it away and give less next time.

This is my ration and mode of feeding: First thing in the morning is a little green sheaf oats. After breakfast we cut up a few turnips and feed them along with their grain allowance. Before going to dinner we give a small feed of hay; after dinner a little more sheaf oats, and at about five o'clock the turnips and grain again, and after supper a good allowance of hay. As time goes on we increase the quantities of grain, and from about February 1st we start to increase the feed, as we want them to be finished by the end of March for the provincial fat stock show. By this time we generally get the cutting box to work and give them some cut oat sheaves, mixed with an extra allowance of grain, after dinner instead of the oat sheaf. We sprinkle the cut feed with salted water and mix together grain, bran, and a little flaxseed meal. We never crush oats for calves up to eight months of age, as we have found by experience that they do better on whole grain and will digest them as well, there being no waste.

As for the kind of grain, we think crushed oats about the safest and best feed we have. If you have barley use only about one-third with the oats. If bran can be secured use plenty of it; but we find it scarce and the price is almost prohibitory. Ground flaxseed is a great help. We either grow some flax or secure some from our neighbors, and crush it with about a third wheat. I use the wheat to take up the oil when crushing and thus secure a better job with the ordinary crusher. A good double handful of this will go a long way towards putting your animal in a thrifty condition and keep his hide in proper shape.

I have not mentioned water, as I have it before my young stock at all times. But I would recommend that they should not get watered less than twice a day, and three times if the water is handy, and always before being fed grain. If you have turnips to feed, watering twice will be sufficient.

For exercise turn the animals out for a few minutes every day, if possible; or better, lead them to water once a day and in this way you will have them well mannered when they get among the select company at the show. Try to get time to clean them once a day, but do not disturb them when they are lying down. Keep them as quiet as possible. The attendant that goes about shouting and swearing will never make a cattle man, and will have poor success.

My advice to the beginner is not to undertake too much. Better concentrate your energies on a few and make a success of them. Do not be afraid to come out to the show. Let the public see what you have. You may not secure any honors, but it will do you good to have a competent judge place your stock. You will have an object lesson and will see wherein you failed or could have done better, and it will spur you on to do better next time.

Sask.

R. M. DOUGLAS.

Corral Feeding of Steers

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

From information contained in a letter written by one of your correspondents and which appeared in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE over a year ago, I became impressed with the profits accruing from corral feeding of steers. Perchance the experiments I have made since then and the results I have obtained may prove of value to many of your readers. Farming as I did at one time in Ontario in a locality where the fattening of cattle was the principal industry, I became imbued with the idea that the only possible

way to fatten steers successfully was to stable-feed them. However, my ideas have changed since reading your paper and living in Alberta where other conditions have proven more favorable.

In December, 1908, I bought seven grade shorthorn two-year-old steers and fed them for about four months in a corral, sheltered from the blasts but uncovered. It contained about one-half acre. The more severe the weather the greater seemed to be the gain in flesh of the steers. Their feed consisted of hay placed in racks, and chopped grain, containing largely oats and one-quarter barley. At the beginning they were fed one quart each, and gradually the ration was increased until each steer was receiving per day about twelve pounds of meal. The grain towards the last was mixed, one-half barley and one-half oats. This meal was fed on long tables (16' x 4') after the cattle had become more domesticated. They always had sufficient fresh water and plenty of salt at their disposal.

The average cost of the seven head when bought was \$27.50, and after feeding them for exactly 100 days they were disposed of at 4½ cents per pound, bringing \$52.00. The cost of feeding these steers was at the most \$15.00 per head, leaving a profit of a conservative estimate of \$10.00 per steer.

In this country where there is little on the farm to employ the time of the farmer this I consider good profits. Little labor is required, as it is only necessary to feed night and morning.

This winter I am feeding a much larger number and have the hopes of making much larger returns than I did previously. Even at the present low prices of beef I consider corral feeding of cattle a profitable business.

Alta.

E. H. PIXLEY.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

In recognition of the fact that valuable hints always are obtained from men engaged in actual farm work THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has adopted the "Topic for Discussion" column in order that our readers may see an open channel through which they may inform their brother farmers as to practices that are worth adopting and warn them against methods that prove unprofitable. Not only do we wish our readers to discuss the topics announced for the various issues, but also we desire that they suggest practical subjects on which it would be well to have discussion.

This notice appears under the "Farm" department, but the questions dealt with cover all branches of the farming industry. Letters should not exceed 600 words and should reach this office 10 days previous to the date of issue. They are read carefully and a first prize of \$3.00 and second prize of \$2.00 awarded each week. Other letters used will be paid for at regular rates to contributors.

March 23.—*What success did you have last season growing clover—red clover, alsike or aljalfa? What acreage did you seed; how did you sow the seed; what quantity per acre; with or without a nurse crop; did you inoculate the soil or seed, if so how; did you mix grass seed with the clover; what kind of stand had you last fall, and from your experience what advice have you to offer on the growing of these crops?*

March 30.—*What advice have you to offer as to quantity of the various grains to sow per acre? Have your experiences of recent years shown that it is advisable to sow more thickly than you did some time ago?*

April 6.—*How would you advise your fellow farmers to proceed to build up a profitable herd of cows for dairy purposes? Give results of actual experiences if possible.*

April 13.—*Give instructions as to preparation of soil and method and time of sowing bush fruits, such as raspberries, gooseberries and currants. Also advise as to care required the first season.*

Requirements of an Ideal Seeder

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The aptitude of the drillman, the kind and conditions of soil, the perfectness of seed bed, the freedom of the land from trash and a knowledge of the requirements necessary to plant life and work, all enter into the consideration of the choice of a seed drill, but from experience in the use of the drills in use at the present and their up-to-date mechanisms, there is little or no choice except that the hoe drill distributes the seed over a larger surface than either of the others. If the condition of seed beds could be made perfect throughout the whole field the drills would do their work so nearly alike that there would be little or no difference in the results at harvest. If the imperfections of a good seed bed on a farm are attacked by any of the drills the result of each would be found to be about equal also. Each drill can overcome certain difficulties, and all the drills would be required to put a crop in in best shape, but it would require too much expense to be profitable.

If seed beds were at all perfect there would be no "most satisfactorily" about the drill question. If the seed bed be soddy or rough from being lumpy or trough plowed the hoe drill will prove to be the best. It being pointed downward and forward lifts the small sods and lumps up and out of the seed trench, and by a sifting motion leaves the finer earth in the region of the seed, and from its pointedness it dips easily into the plow troughs or other holes, thus making a continuous seed trench across the field.

If the conditions of the surface are such as to clog the drill, or the soil of a fluffy nature, the shoe drill would be entitled to first place, as the shoes have a tendency to firm or pack the soft walls of the seed trench and ride more easily over clogging material.

If the land to be seeded is stubble land or covered with long manure or straw or similar substances, the disc drill with its thin cutting discs will give best results.

The drill that comes the nearest to filling the following considerations would be my choice:

A plant is a living creature and is fixed, rooted to a central point of territory, which it should occupy and be sole possessor of. This creature stands on its head, which is really a multitude of heads. These heads have the power of burrowing channels in the soil, through which they pull their long necks and they take the shortest and easiest route to the deposits of food and water they are in search of. They have the instinct of radiating in every direction from the central point of their operations and can choose any strata of earth as the best suited medium for carrying on their work. At the same time the tail loaded with its aerial machinery ascends perpendicularly to the strata of atmosphere best suited for the performance of its functions. Plants unfailingly choose material and build a system of machinery for the performance of their life's work with the smallest amount of plant energy, having a knowledge that their mission is the reproduction and multiplication of the kind of seed from which they sprang. They economize and store up energy for producing that seed. They require a certain amount of land surface to rest in while carrying on their business; need proper food and water and freedom from enemies, weeds and disease; also from being crowded by their own kind. Under such conditions they develop into strong, symmetrical and perfect plant. The farmer's part in the program is to furnish and equip such a plantation, place plant food and water therein, commit the tiny seed to its bed, cover it up and let the laws of nature do their work. But man in his desire wishes to occupy every unit plant space over his field. The only known machine to do this work perfectly is the human hand. The ingenuity of man, however, has evolved an assistant in the shape of the seed drill, but yet very imperfect.

The strong points needed in our present drills are: An axle, or combination of axles, that will keep the drill from sagging in the center; wide wheels, or some other carrying device, that will prevent sinking; a device that will prevent swaying to and fro, and bear lightly on the necks of the horses; devices by which the drill points can be shifted wider or closer; by which the drill will automatically plant the seed an equal depth all over the field and firmly cover it, leaving an earth mulch.

Sask.

J. E. FRITH.

Breaking New Land and Preparing Seed bed

Address by D. W. Warner at Farmers' Institutes in Alberta

I will deal first with the breaking of the prairie. We have three conditions to consider in the breaking of new land: the tenderness of the roots and growth, the moisture and the heat. We know if we break too early in the spring, Nature has not yet softened the roots of last year's growth, and when the time comes for them to grow, they will start, even though the plowing has been done, and we will have a growth of grass on our breaking that will interfere with cultivation for some time thereafter. So we wait until growth has begun, because we do not want the moisture exhausted by this growth of grass, instead of it being used for the rotting of the sod, and the elaboration of plant food for the following crop. It is also easy to see that if we leave the breaking until the grass growth is matured that it is then too late to rot the sod properly, simply because the sod at this season is harder to rot, and we have less favorable conditions to rot it in, less moisture, and less heat.

There is a difference of opinion as to the depth of breaking. Different conditions will bring about different results, even in the same locality. One year we may have moisture enough to rot a depth of six inches. Another year we may not have sufficient moisture to rot that depth thoroughly. As a rule, I think we have enough moisture to rot 4½ to 5 inches depth of breaking, so I would recommend a furrow of at least 4½ to 5 inches in depth. It is particular to plow the right width all the time and to have your plow large enough so that you can plow a depth of 5 inches and turn it well. It is also well to be particular to have the furrow slice the same width as the furrow where the slice has been taken out before so that it will fit in nicely and connection can be made between the furrow and the strata below the furrow slice, for by so doing we provide a good soil mulch in the breaking. On the other hand, if the furrow is broken and

(Continued on Page 428).

Rotating Farm Crops

The farmer has three means of increasing the productivity of his soil. He can cultivate it more thoroughly and thus induce the elaboration of more plant food; he can apply plant food direct in the form of fertilizers and he can arrange his cropping system so that the same crop is not grown continually on the same soil. He can in addition to these means, increase returns by giving attention to the kind and quality of seed sown, the treatment of the soil as regards the conservation of moisture and such summer cultivation as is designed to decrease to deteriorating effects of weed growth. But the most neglected means of maintaining and improving the soil is by crop rotation.

Crop rotation, in the strict sense of the term, is not practiced to any serious extent in this part of the Dominion. It is not practiced to the extent it should be in any part of the country; the one outstanding feature of agriculture on this continent as viewed through the eyes of the more intensive and careful cultivators of the soil of the old world, of the British Isles especially, is the general disregard here of any recognized system of arranging our crops from year to year. Too many of us practice the growing of one crop as long as the land has the fertility and physical condition required for the profitable production of that crop. When it is depleted of fertility, or over-run with weeds or out of condition by over cropping, it is given a rest or sown to something else. But there is not sufficient system to our cropping methods.

Crop rotation is necessary, first of all because crops differ in their requirements of plant food and in order to maintain in the soil an equilibrium of the essential elements and produce crops with the minimum loss of plant food, arrangement of the order in which crops are grown is necessary. The cereals, for example, deplete a soil of nitrogen, and grown continuously will exhaust it of organic matter. They offer small opportunity for fighting weeds and return to the soil the minimum amount of fertility. Leguminous crops on the other hand, increase the nitrogen content of soils, increase their organic material

and whether removed from the land or not relieve a considerable portion of the fertilizing elements.

At the recent convention of grain growers of North Dakota, at Fargo, an interesting demonstration was offered of what crop rotation has done and may do on the prairie soils of that state. Four years ago demonstration farms under direction of the state college of agriculture were established in different sections and a definite rotation system mapped out and followed. Last year the average yield of wheat in North Dakota was 13.7 bushels per acre; the yield on farms established one year was 14.4 bushels per acre; on farms rotated 3 years the yield was 22.22 bushels and on farms on which the rotation has been followed for 4 years the yield of wheat was 26.49 bushels per acre, approximately twice what it was on the average farm where no definite cropping system was followed. Similar examples may be drawn from other states and from experiments conducted in our own country. The rotation of crops is one of the most important means of increasing the productivity of soils of increasing acre yields.

On this question of rotation the superintendent of demonstration farms in North Dakota has this to say to the farmers of the state, and his remarks are as applicable to farmers on this side of the boundary.

If you were to grow wheat continuously on a hundred acres of land for the next twenty years, it is doubtful if you would get more than an average of ten bushels per acre for that period, or 1000 bushels per year, or 20,000 bushels of wheat in all that period, and at the end of twenty years the fertility would be exhausted and weeds would reign supreme. If the forty acres of the hundred were put in wheat in such a rotation as outlined on the demonstration farm the average yield for twenty years would probably not be less than twenty-five bushels per year, or 1,000 bushels per year, 20,000 bushels of wheat in twenty years, or as much wheat as the 100 acres in continuous wheat would produce. The other sixty acres would more than pay all expenses of operation, the stock fed would manure the entire 100 acres over four times in that period and this together with the clover would make a richer and cleaner soil than in the beginning. This fact, twenty demonstration farms are showing the farmers of North Dakota, as well as showing what good seed, good cultivation and a good rotation will do. It is no accident that the first six farms started produced an average yield of wheat exceeding twenty-six bushels per acre, that the second six exceeded twenty-two bushels per acre and that the last eight started less than a year ago, and which had no previous treatment, except what the average farm land had, produced about a bushel more than the average of the state. The same principles applied on your farms will give the same results.

The rotation followed on these North Dakota demonstration farms is a five year course and consists of three grain and two feed crops. The grain crops are wheat, barley and flax. The feed crops are medium red clover and corn. Wheat follows corn, corn follows flax, flax follows clover, clover follows barley and barley follows wheat.

Here follow five rotations followed on as many farms in different sections of the Canadian West. They are designed of course, primarily to give as large acreage as possible to wheat. The first is an excellent one for maintaining the productivity of the soil, but probably calls for the keeping of more livestock than the average farmer cares to handle. The others are passed along for what suggestions they offer;

No. 1.—A six year course: Barley, wheat, timothy, pasture, wheat, oats and corn. The stubble land is all fall-plowed, manure is applied direct from the stable in winter upon the land intended for barley; timothy seed is sown with the wheat, one crop of hay taken and one season's pasture; the sod is broken up during summer, cultivated to kill any weeds that may be in it, sown to wheat the following spring and in the sixth year is put to oats and corn, coming back again to barley. This system rigidly followed gives one-third of the cultivated land each year to wheat. By modifying it slightly, a rather larger acreage of wheat than this may be annually grown.

No. 2.—A five-year course: Summer fallow, wheat, wheat, oats, barley. Wheat is sown on the fallowed land and two crops taken before a change is made, oats follow and then barley. The manure goes on the land intended for barley. This system gives two-fifths of the farm each year

to wheat. On a half section, this would be about 120 acres in wheat, 65 in oats, 65 in barley and the same in summer fallow.

No. 3.—A six year course: Summer fallow, wheat, wheat, timothy, wheat, oats and barley. The manure is applied in winter to the oat and barley stubble intended for summer fallow. Wheat follows the summer fallow twice in succession, then a crop of timothy is taken the land broken out of a sod as soon as the hay is off, wheat put in again, and then, in the sixth year oats and barley.

No. 4.—A seven year course:—Summer fallow wheat, timothy and clover, pasture, wheat, wheat, oats and barley. The manure goes on the oat and barley stubble intended for summer fallow; timothy and clover seed is sown with the first crop of wheat from the fallow, either two crops of hay or one of hay and a season's pasture is taken before the land is rebroken and put back to wheat for two crops. The sod is broken during the summer and cultivated till fall. In the seventh year the field is in oats and barley.

No. 5.—A four-year course:—Wheat, oats and barley, timothy and clover, pasture. In this system the summer fallow has been discarded. One-quarter of the farm each year is in wheat, one-quarter in oats and barley, a quarter in hay and a quarter in pasture.

DAIRY

Where Dairying Pays

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Having noticed a lack of interest on the part of readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE in the dairy business I give my opinion on the subject. Before coming to the country six years ago I was among dairy cattle for twenty-five years, and saw very few cows milked half the year and rested the other half. Where land is dear dairying is a necessity. A farmer cannot live without it; so he has to make the cow a money-making machine, and the only possible way of doing this is to keep the cow in such condition that she will bring good returns for foods consumed for about ten months of the year. The English farmer has not the means to dairy that we have in Canada. First he has high rent, from five to ten dollars an acre; also taxes; feed is dearer—oat straw is worth about \$17 a ton and wheat straw for bedding \$12 to \$15. You cannot get a good cow for less than \$100. Milk is worth 12 cents to 20 cents, or an average of 16 cents per gallon the year round. Then he has to pay two cents railway fare and pay a boy to drive it to the station; also buy cans in most cases. Butter this winter is selling at 30 cents a pound, which is the same price that I am making on my butter fat at Edmonton. During the summer months butter is worth about 25 cents, which is very little more than in this country.

I have seen farmers make plenty of money from very poor cattle, by good feed and care, and I have seen men with real good dairy stock make nothing. So while it is a great advantage to have well-bred stock, the main point is in the care and management. While a man sees the advantages this country has in cattle raising and dairying he follows the crowd with wheat, wheat, wheat! I have lost two crops—one with frost and one with hail—and put in my first crop four years ago last season, so it has taken more in feed, seed, implements and losses than I have made. If it were not for my cows and hogs I do not know where I would have been. I have raised about fifty hogs each year, and have sold them and cattle to pay for implements, etc.

I consider that after a country is opened up, railways built and markets opened, dairying is the safest investment, both for the pocket and the land, and the most profitable is winter dairying. A man cannot dairy for a few months of the year, as he loses more than he gains. By winter dairying, you feed the cow and keep her in good working condition the year round; by feeding the cow you feed the calf and double its strength and value. You raise good, strong

weeks and then die or grow up a runt, as such usually do. The chicks should be left in the machine until at least twenty-four hours after the first chicken has been hatched, when they should all be taken out and put in the brooder. Those hatched after this time will either be cripples or with not enough vitality to make a good fight for life, and therefore not worth experimenting with. I know how hard it is to kill them, if crippled or weak, but experience

proves that it never pays to keep them. In order to have good healthy chicks the parent stock must be strong and vigorous, kept healthy all the time; for if any disease has crept in and been seemingly cured, it is sure to affect the vitality of the chicks in some way. One way to help the fertility of the eggs is to feed the laying flock green cut bone; beef scraps or fresh meat in any form is very valuable. The fresher the eggs the stronger the germ, though we have

kept them over three weeks by turning every day and had a 90% hatch. In hatching by the artificial method, one can have early chicks of the same age, in large flocks, and where one wishes to raise any number this is of great value. But for raising up to two or three hundred, I'll take "Biddy" every time, providing I can get enough chickens in good season. L. B. L.

BRANDON WINTER FAIR WAS GREAT SUCCESS

Once again Brandon Winter Fair has set a high standard for such functions in the Canadian West. As a horse show it has set a standard for America. Not a few who have attended leading shows in all parts of this continent, as well as in the Old Country, pronounced Clydesdale stallions the best lot they had seen in one ring. Eighteen strong individuals answered in the aged class and there was not an inferior specimen. Over half of them would do credit to a first award in almost any ring. Past champions were obliged to stand comparatively low when the ribbons were placed. Black Ivory, owned by John Perdue, got the coveted position, while Lord Collingwood, one of J. B. Hogate's recent importations, was second, and Cowden's Prince from W. I. Elder's stable and grand champion at Guelph last December, third. But the best of these could not win from W. H. Bryce's two-year-old, Revelanta's Heir. This fine young horse secured the championship. His class comprised a particularly strong string, second going to Andrew Graham's Johnston Count. The size and quality so noticeable in this lot shows that Clydesdale men are alive to the fact that Western Canada must have substance as well as style in her heavy horses.

Percherons were admired by all. Colquhoun and Beattie claim to have some of the best in the world in their recent importation direct from France. J. B. Hogate, D. S. Anderson and Robt. Leckie & Co. also had excellent specimens.

Hackneys also formed a popular part of the show, while Shires, Belgians and Standard Breds, though not numerous, were of high merit.

In the cattle classes quality was much in evidence. Sheep and swine also made up an attractive display, but this feature is not yet up to the standard that should be found. The poultry department was well filled, and superior birds were found in many sections.

Not the least interesting features of the great show were the judging competitions, where prizes were offered in placing horses, cattle, sheep and swine and giving reasons. Silver cups offered for the highest grand total for student and for student or ex-student went to A. J. McMillan, a fourth year student at Manitoba Agricultural College.

It was a great fair. But again it has been proven that as long as horse judging is going on it is impossible to get anybody of men to hold down chairs and listen to addresses, no matter how interesting or edifying these addresses may be. Some lecture sessions were cancelled, others postponed, and many carried on with very few in the lecture hall.

The attendance and enthusiasm throughout the week indicate that farmers of the province appreciate the efforts of the management to provide one of the best winter shows in America. Stabling accommodation was adequate, but several hundred persons were deprived of a much-desired privilege of seeing to advantage the various classes as awards were being made, despite the fact that many endangered their limbs, or perhaps their lives, by encroaching on the judging oval. However, this, no doubt, will be attended to by the board of directors. President McGregor and Secretary Fraser always were on hand ready and anxious to attend to the wants of the visitors.

BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

During the week of the Brandon Winter Fair the annual meetings of the horse, cattle, sheep and swine breeders were held, officers elected for the ensuing year and other business transacted.

The annual report of the associations was presented in printed form which was in part as follows:

During the past ten years the population of the Prairie Cities has increased over 300 per cent, and with increased wealth and prosperity, the population becomes much more particular in their demands for the finished product, all of which is further proof that in cattle at least the producer should aim to give the consumer through the butcher the choicest meat possible to supply, and in that way assist in obtaining better prices for the animal on the hoof.

Much complaint is made by the producers that they are not receiving full value for their beef, though the fault is not entirely due to the lack of competition in purchasing. It is due largely with those who give little or no attention to feeding, or ship stock to the market when there is an abundance of it. We have in the province many who they claim are making a handsome profit out of steer feeding, and it is to be

regretted that not more of the farmers of Manitoba are following in their steps.

The cattle sale held the past spring was not as successful in point of number of animals sold as many of its predecessors, but in point of prices obtained was only a few cents less than \$100, and there is no doubt that these sales are of decided benefit to the cattle industry. The thanks of the association are due the department of agriculture at Ottawa for its continued assistance to this feature of the year's work.

There has been a slight falling off in the number of cattle received in Winnipeg during the past year,



A. J. McMILLAN, FOURTH YEAR STUDENT AT M. A. C., WHO WON CUPS FOR STOCK JUDGING AT BRANDON.

but the increased average price received for them makes the returns greater. There is no use though of expecting a grass fed animal being received at its journey's end in good condition, and the grade of the meat is not as firm as if grain had been used.

Whether better prices could be obtained by the farmers for their animals on the hoof by the establishment of public abattoirs, chilled meat plants, or the co-operative plans now in vogue in Denmark, is a subject that could no doubt be profitably discussed at these various stock meetings.

Never, possibly in the history of the West, has there been such a demand for horses as in the past year. One would think that with the large number of work horses being imported into the west, that there is sufficient field in Manitoba to have this part of agriculture a most remunerative one to those breeders who can indulge themselves to this extent. During 1909 there were brought in to Manitoba from the East 17,000 horses, all of which should have been raised here.

In view of a change in acts in other parts of the country, it was felt that the enrollment act should not permit enrolling grade stallions.

Hogs have been and are still high in price, and those who have kept "everlastingly at it" have assuredly reached the results of their endeavors. The cold winter of two years ago with the abundant harvests of 1908 and 1909 have had a deterrent effect on the raising of much live stock, but breeders state that especially for hogs there is a large demand.

As to sheep industry, this seems to be increasing in importance and no doubt would become more popular when the coyotes and wolves have been driven from the settled portions of the province. To many, the cost of fencing seems to be an insurmountable difficulty. In some sections of Manitoba, farms would be very materially benefited by a small flock of sheep to keep down the weeds.

HORSE BREEDERS

The horse breeders' meeting was a stirring one in many respects, but most of the differences were

adjusted and the grievances largely explained. After some opening remarks by the president, John Wishart, Portage La Prairie, Dr. A. W. Bell, secretary-treasurer, presented the annual financial report which showed receipts of \$662.08, and a balance on hand over all expenditure of \$370.18.

John Graham, Carberry, moved that the directorate of the association should be decreased, his argument being that it was useless to appoint a large board of directors since this board immediately after election selected from themselves an executive who conducted the business of the association. He proposed a board of directors consisting of a president, a vice-president and four directors. This proposal was assented to.

S. Benson, Neepawa, and J. Scharff, Hartney, moved that in view of the importance of the horse department of the Winter Fair there should be an increased representation of horse breeders on the Winter Fair board, and that the number should be increased from three to seven. This motion, after a good deal of warm discussion, was withdrawn.

Some discussion having arisen over the appointment of horse judges for the Winter Fair, it was moved by J. Burnett, Napinka, seconded by A. B. Mitchell, Napinka, that the horse breeders' executive should recommend to the Winter Fair board the names of six judges who would be satisfactory to them and from these six the board should name the three judges who were to act. J. D. McGregor, in supporting this motion, stated that the chief objection to engaging three judges has always been the expense involved. It was agreed finally that the horse breeders should name the judges in the manner suggested and that the association also should bear their expenses.

Principal Black moved, and A. Graham, Pomeroy, seconded a resolution of appreciation of the work done by the Winter Fair Association. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; vice-president, John Scharff, Hartney. Directors: S. Benson, of Neepawa; J. G. Washington, of Ninga; J. Wishart, of Portage La Prairie, and Isaac Beattie, of Brandon. Representatives to Winter Fair Board: A. Graham; A. Mitchell, of Hayfield, and A. C. McPhail, of Brandon. Representatives to exhibitions: Winnipeg, J. Wishart; Brandon, H. Galbraith, Hartney; Killarney, J. G. Washington; Portage, C. Brown; Neepawa, J. H. Irwin; Souris, J. Perdue; Carberry, P. Robertson; Russell, E. Bolton; Virden, R. Hall.

CATTLE BREEDERS

Geo. Allison, Burnbank, president, called to order the annual meeting of the Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association, on Monday evening, March 7th. He referred briefly to matters that have concerned cattle breeders during the year, alluding in fitting terms to the death of Dr. S. J. Thompson, one of the oldest members of the association. Mr. Allison was optimistic of the cattle outlook in the West and predicted that there would soon be a more substantial margin on the profit side of cattle feeding.

The secretary-treasurer's report showed total receipts, including returns from the bull sale, of \$4,885.93, and expenditures of \$4,736.89, leaving a balance on hand of \$149.04.

Reports were received and adopted of the representatives to the various fairs.

S. Benson, Neepawa, suggested that in view of the interest taken in dairy Shorthorns, that two classes for this breed should be established at the Winter Fair, and also that a milking test should be conducted. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, supported this idea and stated that the cattle association of Manitoba was not doing as much as they should to stimulate the milking function of Shorthorns.

W. H. English, Harding, desired to see the cattle breeders strongly endorse the provincial government's public abattoir scheme. J. D. McGregor was not thoroughly in accord with the public abattoir idea, and believed if the farmers wanted an abattoir they could get together and build one. He had never had any trouble selling his stock at good prices, but the difficulty was to get good stock. Last spring he had bought fifty steers to feed this winter. In the fall twenty-three were considered good enough to feed. On the other he made \$12.50 per head for the grade culls, and expected to sell the twenty-three fed for \$73 or \$75 each.

S. Benson said that in his experience a cattle feeder it is the man who runs the steer up to two

years old, who is the loser. He had sold recently five head of cattle weighing as follows: Three head rising two years, weight 3,160 pounds; one heifer rising three years, weight 1,490 pounds; one cow rising five years, weight 1,460 pounds; or five head, weight 6,010 pounds.

These cattle sold locally for \$210. If any man could raise cattle at these prices he would like to know how it was done.

J. G. Barron, seconded by Wm. Chalmers, Brandon, moved that the bull sale be held about the 1st of April.

Officers were elected as follows: President, J. G. Barron, Carberry; 1st vice-president, Jas. Shanks, Pettapiece; 2nd vice-president, S. Benson, Neepawa; directors: Shorthorns, Geo. Allison, Burnbank; Herefords, Wm. Shields, Brandon; Aberdeen Angus, J. D. McGregor, Brandon; Holsteins, J. Herriot, Souris; Ayrshires, W. Hardy, Roland; Galloways, Jas. Bray, Portage; additional directors, Jas. Yule, East Selkirk; R. L. Lang, Oak Lake; T. H. Jackson, Hartney. Representatives to fairs: Winnipeg, Jas. Bray; Brandon, Wm. Chalmers; Killarney, J. G. Washington; Portage la Prairie, F. W. Brown; Neepawa, S. Benson; Carberry, J. Cathrae; Brandon Winter Fair, J. G. Barron, G. Allison and A. Graham.

SHEEP AND SWINE

Geo. Allison, Burnbank, in the absence of the president, A. Gamley, Griswold, occupied the chair. Reports were received and adopted of the representatives to the various summer fairs. The secretary-treasurer's report should total receipts of \$529.36 and expenditures of \$425.56, leaving a balance on hand of \$102.80.

A. C. McPhail, seconded by J. G. Barron, moved that the action of the association or the question of the public abattoir be left to the executive. This was agreed to.

John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., explained the manner in which demonstration flocks of sheep are being established in Ontario. The idea is to find out the cost and profit of raising lambs at eight stations in the province.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Walter James, Rosser; vice-president, A. J. MacKay, Macdonald; Directors for sheep: Leicesters, A. Gamley; Shropshires, P. B. McLaren, Swan Lake; Cotswolds, F. W. Brown, Portage; Suffolks, J. D. McGregor, Brandon; swine, Berkshires, R. L. Lang, Oak Lake; Yorkshires, A. C. McDonald, Napinka; Tamworths, A. C. McPhail, Brandon. Representatives to exhibitions: Winnipeg, G. W. Styles, Brandon, Thos. Jasper, Harding; Portage, Jas. Bray; Neepawa, J. A. McGill; Killarney, J. G. Washington; Souris, Alex Wood; Brandon Winter Fair, A. C. McPhail, the president and vice-president; Virden, R. L. Lang.

Some discussion arose as to the increasing of weights for bacon hogs at Brandon Winter Fair, from 175 to 220 pounds as at present, to 200 to 250 pounds. This matter was left to the executive.

ABERDEEN ANGUS MEETING

Members of the Aberdeen Angus Association met and discussed matters of interest to the welfare of that breed, particularly the charge for registration. It was claimed that under the present regulations it costs about \$10 to bring in an animal. It was agreed that Clause 5, Rule 25, should be suspended and that no charge be made for recording ancestors of imported animals. It was further suggested that a clause be added that the charge for recording animals registered in the American or the Polled Herd Book be \$1.00 instead of \$3.00 for animals over two years.

It was decided to give \$50 each to the winter fairs at Brandon, Regina, Calgary, Guelph and Amherst, and an additional \$50 wherever the grand champion is sired by an Aberdeen Angus bull.

Officers were elected as follows: President, John Trequair, Welwyn, Sask.; vice-president, D. Sharpe, Woodstock, Ont.; directors, J. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.; H. Brown, Ellsboro, Sask.; J. D. McGregor, Brandon; Lew Hutchison, Duhamel, Alta., and Hon. Walter Clifford, of Austin. F. J. Collyer, of Wellwyn, was again appointed secretary.

RED POLLED ASSOCIATION

Those interested in Red Polls met and discussed the matter of registration. It was left with the executive to remedy grievances. The secretary's report showed 320 registrations during the year. Officers were elected as follows: President, W. J. McComb, Beresford, Man.; vice-president, H. V. Glendenning, Harding; directors, H. E. Waby, Enderby, B. C., J. H. Elliott, Manville, Alta.; J. F. Maynard, Chilliwack, B. C.; secretary, Dr. A. W. Bell, Winnipeg.

HORSES OF HIGH STANDARD

The Westerner is accused sometimes of running too strongly to superlatives when it comes to describing a horse show or discussing equine subjects. We have always inclined to the opinion that our Clydesdales are about as good as anything to be found outside of Scotland, and within the past year or so we have begun to figure that we were picking as good French drafters as we were Scotch and that some of our Percherons would stand a lot of beating.

Well a man sometimes is justified in the use of the superlative adjectival form, and he was last week in describing certain departments of the Brandon Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show, as the best ever made in the Dominion, as of the highest general average of excellence ever seen on the continent.

The Percheron show was the best ever made by Canadian exhibitors. That goes without saying, and in spite of the absence of some of the largest studs in Western Canada. But the Clydesdales predominated. American Clydesdale authorities in the ring and at the ring side, pronounced the Clydesdale exhibit the most phenomenal ever seen in America, phenomenal both for the number of entries and the quality of the individuals shown. There were Clydesdale classes in which there was not a third-class individual, very few seconds, and an overwhelming predominance of horses of the first grade of excellence. That was what made the work of judging particularly difficult and left room for wide differences of opinion.

Taking it all through the judging was satisfactory. It was done by James Z. McLay, Janesville, Wisconsin, and Professor W. B. Richards, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, both of international repute in draft horse judging. There were one or two places where some would have been inclined to alter the placing perhaps, but it is difficult to see how the work could have been much improved upon.

CLYDESDALES

The section for stallions foaled previous to January 1, 1906, was the largest sensation of the Clydesdale ring. No such line-up of Clydesdale sires has ever before been seen at a Western Canadian show and if the word of the judges is to be taken — both Americans by the way and Clydesdale judges of continental repute — no such exhibition of Clydesdale talent has been seen before in North America. There was the champion of the recent Ontario Horse Show at Guelph; prize winners from the 1909 Chicago International, and noted winners at previous horse shows of our own, such stallions as Black Ivory, Lord Ardwell, Silver Plate and others; stallions that have stood to the front at shows of previous years, and though unplaced, some of them demonstrated again that it requires the most serious kind of competition and a lot of it to keep them from the money.

Professor Richards placed this section alone, Mr. McLay requesting to be released because of his having bred one of the individuals exhibited. The professor faced a task that few judges are called upon to perform. From 18 stallions, practically all of the first order of excellence, he was required to select five. First choice fell on Black Ivory, exhibited by John Perdue, Souris. The great black came out in splendid form and showed to their best his grand type, style and magnificent proportions. This horse stood second last year to Sir Wm. C. Van Horne's Lord Ardwell, and as a tribute to the way in which his owner has brought him along during the past twelve months the black stood first this time in a class infinitely superior, whilst his rival of 1909 was below the award line. Such are the tricks of fate. Lord Ardwell was shown once too often.

For second the professor took J. B. Hogate's Lord Collingwood, a Hiawatha horse rising 5 years, one of the largest stallions in the ring, good at the ground, a fair good mover, if to be criticized at all for being a trifle upstanding. With 100 pounds more weight he would be hard to beat. It was then the turn of the Ontario Winter Fair champion, Cowden's Prince, by Lothian Again, recently brought West by W. I. Elder, Brandon. Cowden's Prince is a horse with a good deal of quality, lots of size and considerable style in action. He would have been placed one higher by a good many in the audience, but the judge saw something more desirable in the Hogate horse, so the Ontario champion stood down to third. Fourth place went to Marcellus Stewart, exhibited by W. E. Butler, Ingersoll, a fair sized, well actioned horse. For fifth Polar Star was taken. This stallion is a recent importation of Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, and stood in the money at the last International. The horse next below him was Royal Prince, owned by R. Leckie & Co., Arcola, Sask., an animal not over large but well legged and a straight mover. Other stallions of merit that ordinarily would have been placed in the award line were Arnott's Heir, owned by Jno. Graham, Carberry; Vigorous, owned by Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; Silver Plate, owned by Jas. Tucker, Margaret; not to mention Hogate's Peter the Great, Van Horne's Lord Ardwell and half a dozen others.

The section rising four years old contained 7 individuals. Wyomo, owned by Geo. Gray, Crandall, was taken to head it. This colt, winner in his class at last summer's Brandon fair, was shown in splendid fettle. He is a good, big colt, not faultless in points, but good at the ground, moves well and has the scale desired. Vanstone & Rogers, Wawanesa, came in second with Pundit, a Baron o' Buchlyvie colt of good quality. Third went to the Wellwood Clydesdale Syndicate on Rosehaugh Marvel, by Silver Plate, a heavy, clean-cut colt with many desirable characteristics. F. J. Hassard, Deloraine, was fourth with Explorer by Revelanta, a colt of fair good quality.

Three-year-olds were a strong section, closely rivalling the aged class in size and averaging right up to it in the display of breed quality. Revelanta's Heir, went to the top without much question. He is owned by W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask., and it would be difficult to find in the Dominion a colt better equipped for the position. He is a quality horse right through, with great ample feet, flat clean bone, and splendid going ability. Next him stood Andrew Graham's Johnston Comr., sired by Baboche Queen's Guard, another quality Clyde, strongly toged, clean

legged and a close, straight goer. While it is never safe to prognosticate in horse matters it is safe guessing that if this colt comes along as he should, Mr. Graham has a stallion that is to be a show ring proposition to be reckoned with in future. He has size and quality of bone and motion, three pretty desirable Clydesdale characteristics. John Graham was fourth with Mascaville, by Sir Simon, a strong, well proportioned colt with many good points to commend him, and Thos. Usher, Carman, was fifth, but not in the money, with his recently imported Killearn Chief by British Chief, a three year old that carries himself well, has sufficient quality but was not in show condition as measured by the standard of those above him.

Two year olds were headed by a right good colt called Baron's King, sired by Show King and exhibited by J. M. Hunter, Lauder. Second went to W. H. Bryce on Doune Lodge by Perpetual Motion; third to Andrew Graham on Scotland Ever by Sir Marcus, and fourth to Royal Shapely by Baron Shapely, owned by Carruth & Brown, Portage.

Stallions foaled previous to 1907, Canadian bred, was a class of nine. M. C. Cameron, owned by F. J. Hassard, Deloraine, was taken to head it. Three Ontario horses figured and one was awarded a third. Second choice was Ben Gartley owned by Jno. Ramsay, Lauder, and fourth place was filled by another Hassard entry, Chattan McQueen, by Gallant Chattan. The first prize winner is a well set up horse, of fair size and sufficient breed quality.

The class for colts rising three years developed into a ring full and was pretty good demonstration of the fact that our Clydesdale fanciers know as well how to breed good ones as they do how to buy them. Max of Mentieth by Concord, owned by J. S. Scharff, Hartney, went to the top. He is a colt that carries himself well, of fair scale and good quality. Second fell to Prince Policy by Fiscal Policy, owned by A. Hodgson, Roland, a good kind of colt with enough of what's needful to keep him in second position. Third was Luckenough, by The Chaplain, a big colt and not to be severely criticized for deficiency in any point.

Rising two year old was a class of 11, from which Baron's King, by Show King, owned by J. M. Hunter, was taken from first; W. H. Bryce's Doune Lodge, second, and Carruth & Brown's Royal Shapely, by Lord Shapely, third. The first prize winner is a neat moving colt, Bryce's, smoothly turned and attractive and the third place colt typical in most points, but a trifle under in scale.

In yearlings D. J. Gray, Brandon, had the winner in a colt by Scottish Fancy and Baron Huntley by Flash Baron, owned by Jos. Doupe, Brandon, was second.

The Canadian bred championship rested with Scharff's black three year old, Hassard's seven year old McCameron standing reserve. The championship carries with it a special challenge trophy; \$50.00 offered by Hon. G. R. Coldwell, and \$25.00 donated by the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada.

So it came to the grand championship class open to stallions, imported or home bred of any age, the prize being \$50.00 offered by Hon. G. R. Coldwell; \$50.00 offered by the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada and a gold medal offered by W. H. Bryce. Revelanta's Heir, Black Ivory and Wyomo, all imported, were offered for the honors. Black Ivory had maturity, quality and magnificent proportions; Revelanta's Heir had scale sufficient and that quality in foot, bone and motion that delights the Clydesdale connoisseur's eye; Wyomo, good in most respects, had to be outclassed. There could be one champion only and only one reserve. Point by point the merits of these two outstanding horses were considered, and finally Revelanta's Heir annexed the coveted highest award ribbon, an honor that carries with it what is practically the Canadian championship, since the champion of Eastern Canada was already in defeat in his own class.

Mr. Bryce, in view of the fact that his own entry won the medal offered by himself, put up the prize as a special for the best three stallions owned by one exhibitor. It was won by John Graham.

PERCHERONS

The Percheron exhibit in numbers and quality of individuals exceeded some the regular standard for the breed at Brandon exhibitions, although Brandon has been peculiarly favored in this respect in the past from being the chief Percheron importation center in the West. Messrs. McLay and Richards placed the awards.

In the aged section was a class of six. Vinson, a Colquhoun and Beattie importation, now owned by Wm. Maher, Brandon, was the choice for first. Vinson is a grey stallion a little "Clyde" in the make of his legs, with lots of size and a good record behind him. J. B. Hogate took second with Bijou, a big black rising five years. The same exhibitor had third and fourth in Martinet and Esope, the third a good moving horse of good scale, and the fourth somewhat smaller.

In the section rising three years Colquhoun and Beattie won on the massive Gasdon, and stood second with Gaetan, two horses with many excellent breed points. J. B. Hogate won third on Gregorin.

The three-year-olds produced the Percheron sensation. Eight colts were offered, all of a high order of excellence. Hatton, remembered by followers of last summer's Percheron rings, now owned by D. McCallum & Son, Forrest, made the first award

end of the line up. This horse has type, bone, scale and action in his favor, and while Colquhoun and Beattie gave him something of a run for the money, there was no doubt as to where the award should go. Blondin, owned by the above mentioned firm, was second. This horse could be taken as an almost perfect model of what a Percheron should be. He goes close, has straight clean bone, ample feet and proportionately constructed all through, but lacks scale. D. S. Anderson, Brandon, won third place with Hewietara.

The championship event was a struggle between Vinson, Hutton and Gasdon. The grey had size and maturity but Hutton excelled him in quality. The medal went to the McCallums, to the apparent satisfaction of everyone interested. The special prizes offered by the Percheron Society of America, for the best American bred stallion any age went: Vinson, first; Blondin, owned by Colquhoun and Beattie, second.

SHIRES AND BELGIANS

The Shire exhibit was not an extensive one. Four stallions completed the list, the section exhibited being that of stallion, any age. This is hardly the proper arrangement but it has to suffice. First went to Colquhoun and Beattie, on Bramhope Romeo, a quality shire, well sized, flat and clean in his bone and a straightaway, close goer. Second fell to Gordon McQueen, Carievale, Sask., on Royal John. Third and fourth places were filled by Holden, by Storm and Duke of Rutland, from the stud of Jas. McEwen, Bethany.

Belgians were represented by two entries owned by D. S. Anderson, Brandon, both rising three years old and fair specimens of the breed.

UNREGISTERED CLASSES

Heavy draft, gelding or mare foaled previous to 1907—1, D. Black, Douglas; 2 and 3, F. Cheasley, Alexander. Agricultural gelding or mare foaled previous to 1907—1, J. H. Jackson, Hartney; 2, W. G. Buckley, Brandon, 3, Fraser Bros., Fairfax. International Harvester special agricultural and heavy draft sweepstakes—1, D. Black, Agricultural team—1, W. G. Buckley; 2, W. U. Pitfield, Brandon; 3, Jas. Tucker, Margaret. Heavy draft team in Harness—1, W; I, Elder.

STANDARD BREED

Stallion foaled previous to 1907—1, J. F. McKenzie, Neepawa, on Jupe Audubon; 2, T. Caster, on Joe F., 3, W. J. Cowan, Brandon, on Zoalco. Stallion foaled in 1907—1, C. W. Speers, Brandon, on Victor Bryson. Stallion foaled in 1908: 1, P. M. Leitch, Alexander, on Little Mac; 2, W. Wilson, Brandon, on Sunday T.; 3, C. W. Speers, on Star Bryson.

HACKNEYS

Stallion, any age—1, J. B. Hogate, Brandon, on Samuel Smiles; 2, Thos. Jasper, Harding, on Hep-tonstall Grandee; 3, Chas. Park, Neepawa, on Kellet Shamrock. Special offered by the Hackney Horse Society of England, won by Hogate, on Samuel Smiles. Best mannered Hackney, on Standard bred—1, F. J. Hassard, Deloraine, on Norbury Chieftain; 2, Chas. Park, on Kellet Shamrock. The three stallions standing at the top were imported by T. B. Hogate. Ponies in harness—Bertie Anderson, Brandon; pair, W. Shields, Brandon.

QUALITY IN CATTLE CLASSES

The Angus and Shorthorn vied for supremacy in numbers and a grade black landed finally the highest honors of the show. Angus were represented chiefly by selections from the Glencarnock herd, owned by J. D. McGregor, Brandon. The Shorthorn display was contributed to by the herds of J. G. Barron, Carberry; W. H. English, Harding, and Sir William C. Van Horne, East Selkirk. Despite the absence of Jas. Yule, manager for the last mentioned exhibitor, the Van Horne herd was shown in splendid fettle, winning the major portion of the awards in the pure-bred classes and standing up well in the sections for grades. Prof. R. J. Kinzer, Kansas State Agricultural College, placed the awards in the cattle classes, the work meeting with general approval. He scored strong for smoothness and made his placings on this feature and fleshing.

SHORTHORNS

The Van Horne farm was first in the class for steer or heifer rising three years, turning the trick with Spicy's Rose, a splendidly formed roan. Non-pariel Queen, from the same herd, was second, and J. G. Barron third, with a rather smaller Meteor heifer called Crimson Beauty. W. H. English's Poplar Park 2nd completed the class and came in for fourth.

For first in two-year-olds Van Horne's Spicy's Princess was the choice. This is a well-proportioned heifer, deep and smooth. J. G. Barron, at second, had a good square heifer in Rosa Hope, and at fourth a nice one in Red Baroness. W. H. English came in for third, with a well formed, smooth heifer, by Marquis of Marigold, called Poplar Park Bess. In calves of 1909, Van Horne stood to the front, with Lady Avondale, the recently purchased \$625 heifer, defeating Barron's squarely-cut Blossom, by Topsman's Duke 7th.

Championship honors lay with the Van Horne entries and passed to the two-year-old. This heifer subsequently was made pure-bred champion over Angus and Hereford, but went down before the grade Angus steer with which J. D. McGregorswept

the grade classes, and which finally became grand champion of the show.

ABERDEEN ANGUS

With the exception of one second, won by G. D. Woodcock, Chater, on a heifer rising two years, this class was a grand slam for J. D. McGregor's Glencarnock herd. Mr. McGregor's cattle were brought out in splendid form and would have stood a lot of strenuous competition without there being much change in the way the awards went. The Angus at Brandon this year sustained the claim that has been made for them, that they are the most nearly ideal beef makers of the various breeds. Smoothness is an outstanding feature of the blacks of the Glencarnock herd and the grade that won the premier honors was a model in this respect. The same can be said of the winners in this class all through; Pride of Cherokee, first in the class rising three years, was a well sized, evenly fleshed heifer; Glencarnock, a two-year-old steer, and Prima D and Elm Park Matilda, first, second and third, respectively in this class, were an outstanding trio in this respect, scaling well and covering smoothly. This steer Glencarnock, carried the championship honors of the Angus, but was defeated for purebred grand championship, by Van Horne's Spicy's Princess.

HEREFORDS

Wm. Shields, Brandon, repeated his performance of the summer fairs by cleaning up in the Hereford purebred classes. His heifer, Victoria, winner in the class for steers or heifers rising three years, is a deep-bodied, smooth representative of the breed. Lady Normanby, first in the rising two-year-old class, is a square turned female excelling her stable mate some in scale and smoothness. This heifer succeeded to the Hereford championship. Mr. Shield's other entries were well brought out and would have given account of themselves in strong company. It is to be regretted that larger exhibits of this great beefing breed are not seen at our Western fairs. Those that appear, however, cannot be severely criticized.

GRADE STEERS

There were seven entries in the class for steers rising three years, and the average in type, condition and finish was good, four Shorthorns, two Angus and a fine Dutch Belted grade. J. D. McGregor won out, with a smoothly covered Angus, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne offering the Dutch Belted steer that will be remembered by visitors to the 1909 fair, and winning second. Wm. Porterfield, Brandon, was third, and Jos. Donaldson, Brandon, fourth. These four were steers of good size and finish. The others were not exceptional in this respect.

In grades rising two years, J. D. McGregor came to the front with the steer that became grand champion, a smooth, deep, well-finished block of beef. A. B. Potter, Langbank, came in second, with a grade Shorthorn, and Freeman Rice, Binscarth, had third in a well made but not outstanding animal. The grade championship went to the first prize individual of this section.

Grade cows and heifers were not a large contingent, one in each being the size of the sections. Geo. Allison, Burnbank, landed championship honors with a nicely fitted heifer rising three years.

Shorthorn grades brought out a strange mixture of talent, some good, some average and some not exceptional in any respect. The largest animal at the show came out here, but it was a case where

size gave way to condition and quality. J. Aiken, Oak Lake, landed first with a right, good animal, and Geo. Allison, Burnbank, was second with the grade heifer mentioned in the class above.

Hereford grades were not strong in any respect. Freeman Rice was first, and J. Chapman, Beresford second. Polled Angus grade prizes all went to the Glencarnock herd. The prize for the best export steer was taken by Jos. Donaldson, Brandon, on a grade rising three years.

The championships were not difficult to determine. The Van Horne entry, Spicy's Princess, got it by right in the purebred section; J. D. McGregor's steer was an outstanding winner for grade championship, and when it came to the general final tussle for the highest cattle honor of the show, the steer had enough quality, form and fitness outstanding to land the ribbon that carries \$100.00 in prize money and the McGregor Challenge Shield for the champion steer or heifer of the show.

SHEEP NOT NUMEROUS

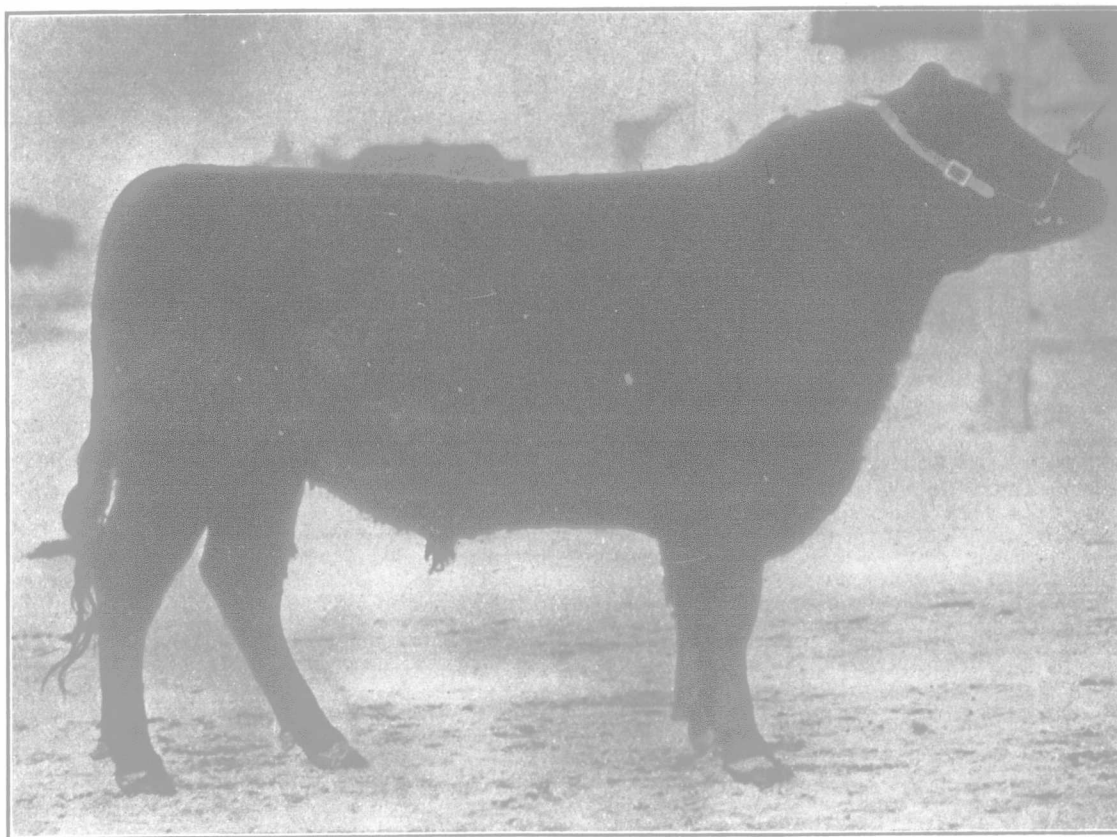
The sheep exhibit was not remarkable, as judged by numbers, although it was probably larger than anything previously made at a Winter Fair. There was, however, a good display of high class animals. According to Jno. Campbell, Woodville, Ont., who placed the awards, there were sheep in the long wool classes that would have held their own in any company he ever saw in a sheep ring in Canada.

As a breed the Leicesters won the major portion of the money. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man., was the chief exhibitor of this breed, winning all the awards in the long wool classes, winning first on long wool grades and the Reesor championship cup for the best ewe or wether, pure-bred or grade. Mr. Campbell, in commenting upon the exhibits, pronounced the 1909 Leicester lamb that won this award, one of the best backed individuals he had ever handled in the course of his experience as a sheep judge. Thos. Jasper, Harding, and A. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask., had small exhibits.

In medium and short wools, T. R. Todd, Hillview, exhibited Oxfords; W. I. Trann & Son, Crystal City, and F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, Sask., Shropshires, and J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Suffolks. Trann & Sons had three good lambs bred by themselves, one of which came through to the championship class to be beaten in the end by the Leicester.

The section for ewe or wether lambed in 1908, was divided, at the suggestion of Mr. Campbell, who was adverse to having wethers lambed in 1908, shown against lamb ewes. The prizes for wethers went: 1 and 3, T. R. Todd; 2, J. D. McGregor; ewes, 1, F. T. Skinner. The judge suggested that the class for two-year-old wethers, because it was not a proper fat stock class. Jos. Donaldson, Brandon, was first in this class, with some strong range bred Oxford grades. The championship pen of three went to A. J. Mackay, without serious competition, Mr. Campbell suggesting that instead of giving one prize of \$25.00, as at present, that the money be divided into three prizes of \$12, \$8 and \$5. The awards in the dressed carcass competition were placed as follows: 1 and 4, Jos. Donaldson; 2, J. D. McGregor; 3, T. R. Todd.

J. D. McGregor, Brandon, had on exhibit a strong flock of Suffolks, which he has purchased recently from James Bowman, Guelph, Ont. He had twenty ewe lambs in the pens and has a flock that will add



GRADE ANGUS STEER, OWNED BY J. D. MCGREGOR OF BRANDON, GRAND CHAMPION OF BEEF BREEDS, PURE BRED OR GRADE.

numbers and quality to the sheep exhibits at Western fairs.

The sheep exhibits at Brandon are now excellently housed, being upstairs in the new wing, in well made, conveniently arranged pens.

DRESSED CARCASSES

Steer, pure-bred or grade: 1, Freeman Rice, Binscarth; 2, 3 and 4, Jos. Donaldson, Brandon. Heifers: 1, Geo. Allison, Burbank. Sheep, pure-bred or grade: 1, Jos. Donaldson; 2, J. D. McGregor; 3, T. R. Todd, Hillview; 4, Jos. Donaldson. Hogs: 1, Jno. Campbell, Brandon; 2, A. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask.; 3, A. C. McPhail, Brandon; 4, C. B. Senkbeil, Kemnay.

INTEREST IN SWINE AWARDS

In the swine classes considerable interest was manifested after a section or two had been passed upon. Many were very much surprised while some were sadly disappointed at the choices of Prof. R. J. Kinzer. Some went so far as to say it was not right to bring a man from the States whose ideal is a thick-hog to pass judgment in Western Canada.

In conversation with a representative of The Farmer's Advocate Professor Kinzer stated that Canadians were after the wrong type. Specimens were too thin. "Why," he says, "you have to buy lard in which to fry them. At present you import lard and pay high prices for it. Why not produce a medium fat hog. You grow the feeds that can be used to advantage—barley and wheat shorts. We in Kansas get quick gains from 60 per cent. corn, 30 per cent. wheat shorts and the bulk of the balance tankage from the packing houses. Of course we also have plenty of alfalfa.

"At this show there is but one lot of hogs really finished. Fully 50 per cent. of the display is inferior as to finish. The management makes a mistake in holding the weight down to a maximum of 220 pounds. We consider a hog has just reached a point for profitable feeding at 175 pounds. Then he gains rapidly."

Taken altogether, however, the display was a creditable one, although there were not as many exhibitors as are desired. The prizes were pretty evenly distributed except in the specials, all of which went to R. L. Lang of Oak Lake.

GOOD DISPLAY OF POULTRY

The poultry exhibit this year was decidedly in keeping with the increases noticed in other departments over last year. While the exhibit in each class of fowl was larger, the Barred Plymouth Rocks numbering 173 entries, White Rocks 90 entries and White Wyandottes 65 entries are worthy of special mention. The total exhibit was 1,759 birds, and the judges report this department superior in quality as well as number to that of previous years. The list of prize winners as given on another page include the names of poultry keepers well and favorably known at the leading shows for several years past. In many sections there were several birds good enough to rank high at any poultry show in America.

GRAIN OF HIGH QUALITY

In the seed grain department quality was everywhere in evidence. Very few points lay between the highest scoring samples in most of the sections. The first prize wheat, both Red Fife and other varieties, came from Saskatchewan, while the majority of the other prize winners also came from that province. In oats there was a straight run for Abundance variety from Saskatchewan, with the exception of fifth place. R. H. Carter, of South Qu'Appelle, stood highest both for two-rowed and six-rowed barleys. The Sweepstakes wheat was first in the northern district at the Provincial Fair held in Regina, in January, and strange to note was given the same score, 95½, by different judges. The Sweepstakes wheat from Regina was not brought to Brandon. White Fife beat Preston in the class for other varieties.

The judges were: Prof. S. A. Bedford, of Manitoba Agricultural College, and F. H. Reed, of the Dominion Seed Branch at Regina.

Details of the awards appear on page 419.

JUDGING CONTESTS

Great interest was taken in the judging contests where students and others passed judgment on all classes of live stock as well as on grains and in weed seed identification. Over 60 students from Manitoba Agricultural College attended the fair and took part in one or more of these competitions.

Naturally the live stock judging was most fascinating. About sixty young men competed for handsome cash prizes as well as for silver cups, one donated by Prof. W. H. Peters for the student standing highest in horses, cattle, sheep and swine and the other by Walter and Elizabeth Illingworth for the student or ex-student under similar conditions. Both trophies went to A. J. McMillan. Following are the scores in each class, and the grand totals for the ten highest:

Horses—1, E. W. Jones, 99; 2, J. C. Smith, 98; 3, F. W. Crawford, 97; 4, A. J. McMillan, 94; 5, A. Blackstock, 92.

Cattle—1, A. J. McMillan, 100; 2, M. Weir, 98; 3, A. Blackstock, 97; S. Chalmers, 92; 5, D. G. McLaughlin, 90.

Sheep—1, J. C. Dryden, 96; 2, Stanley Rogers,

92; 3, F. W. Crawford, 86; 4, J. C. Noble, 84; 5, A. J. McMillan, 81.

Hogs—1, J. Bryce, 90; 2, J. D. McEwel, 89; 3, 4 and 5, J. H. Bridge, J. C. Smith and E. W. Jones (equal), 88.

Grand total—1, A. J. McMillan, 350; 2, M. Weir, 342; 3, A. Blackstock, 335; 4, J. D. McEwel, 313; 5, F. W. Crawford, 306; 6, L. Ramsey, 298; 7, J. C. Dryden, 295; 8, W. C. Netterfield, 293; 9, J. C. Noble, 289; 10, J. Strachan, 288.

Prof. W. H. Peters was superintendent in charge. The judging committees were: Horses, A. Graham, John Wishart and J. S. Scharff; cattle, Prof. R. J. Kinzer and Geo. Craig; sheep, John Campbell and Thos. Jasper; hogs, W. H. English and A. B. Potter.

In the contest open to boys under 21 years, with Agricultural College students and graduates barred, the winners were:—1, Earl Campbell; 2, J. H. McGregor; 3, F. W. Weincke; 4, H. J. Langell; 5, H. Weincke. In this class two prizes of \$75 and \$50 are given, the money to go to paying expenses of an Agricultural College course. The winners can enter Manitoba Agricultural College next fall.

In the grain judging contest for wheat and oats, second year students of M. A. C. won out, G. H. Jones getting first, L. McKenzie second, and J. G. Rayner third. The winners in weed seed identification were: 1, E. Langrill; 2, W. W. Thomson, and 3, J. C. Noble.

VALUABLE LECTURE SERIES

Addresses given during the week were full of valuable information. All phases of agriculture were touched on by capable men. Among the experts were Dr. John Gosling, of Kansas City; Prof. R. J. Kinzer, of Kansas Agricultural College; Prof. W. B. Richards, of North Dakota Agricultural College; J. Z. McLay, of Janesville, Wis.; Jas. Murray, superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Brandon; John Campbell, a noted sheepman, of Woodville, Ont., and several authorities of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

A digest of the principal addresses will appear in next week's issue.

For details of prizes awarded in the various sections see pages 416 to 419.

Olds' Short Course in Agriculture

The short course judging school held at Olds, Alta., and conducted under the Department of Agriculture, terminated after a two weeks' session. The course throughout was an educational one, and there was an average attendance of over one hundred farmers. At the closing session a judging competition was held. The winners were: Heavy horses, G. C. Adams; light horses, E. Hammer; dairy cows, Wm. Hammer; beef cattle, A. Atchison; grain, W. Hammer; hogs, E. J. Hanford; sheep, A. D. Bower; poultry, H. Barnard.

Next Week at Regina

Saskatchewan's Winter Fair to be held at Regina, March 22-25, promises to eclipse anything held in the Canadian West from exhibition, lecture and sale standpoints. In addition the annual meetings of the Live Stock Associations and judging competitions are to be held, the latter being in charge of Dr. A. G. Hopkins. Awards in the horse classes are to be made by Robt. Ness, Sr., of Howick, P.Q.; in cattle by Professor D. A. Gaumnitz, of Minnesota Agricultural College, and in sheep and swine, by Prof. W. H. Peters, of Manitoba Agricultural College. Each of these experts as well as other recognized authorities will give talks on practical questions. Secretary F. Hedley Auld has everything in readiness and a most successful fair is assured.

Elevator Situation

The elevator bill introduced into the Manitoba legislature, was discussed at length in the House last week when brought up for second reading. Government supporters stood by the clauses in the bill calling for control of the commissioners, expropriation of elevators and sixty per cent. petitions before a government elevator would be provided.

The opposition moved in amendment as follows: That this bill be not now read a second time, as it takes wider powers than are possessed by this legislature; but that in the opinion of this House it is desirable to embody the following principles in an act to be passed this session to provide for a system of government-owned elevators: That such system should be controlled and operated by an independent commission, satisfactory to and accepted by the Grain Growers of Manitoba; that said commission should have full power to locate, construct, purchase by valuation (but in such case without any allowance for goodwill or prospective profits), operate, maintain and administer all elevators under such system, with power to appoint or dismiss any employees, and to deal with any moneys entrusted to their charge under this bill; and said commissioners shall be irremovable except by a two-thirds vote of the legislature; but provided always that all moneys to be borrowed or expended for the purposes of this system shall first receive the express authorization of this legislature by special act or by submission and approval in the

estimates of the current year; and that all accounts of the commission shall be treated as trust accounts and shall be submitted to the legislature at the same time as the public accounts are, after being duly audited by the provincial auditor.

The Grain Growers' executive stated their disapproval of the bill containing the objectionable clauses and do not hesitate to say that it cannot be sanctioned by them. The government bill went to committee, on Friday and likely will be read a third time and voted on this week.

Foresters' Officers

At a business meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association executive held in Ottawa last week, resolutions were passed favoring the making of a forest reserve of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, fire protection along the lines of the government railways, the preservation of the water powers, especially in boundary waters, the reservation of the forests on the head waters of streams and also favoring the making of permanent forest reserves in the areas suited only for forests. The first year's work of the new permanent secretary, James Lawler, was pronounced a great success.

Officers elected were: President, Senator W. C. Edwards; vice-president, Geo. Y. Chown, Kingston. Directors: Thos. Southworth, Toronto; Aubrey White, Toronto; R. L. Borden, M.P.; A. P. Stevenson, Dunston, Man.; C. C. Piche, Quebec; F. C. Whitman, Annapolis Royal, N. S.; Alex. MacLaurin and Carl Riordan, Montreal.



ANDREW GRAHAM OF POMEROY,
PRESIDENT HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Milk Commission Report

The Ontario Government Milk Commission has issued its report dealing with the condition of the milk supply of Ontario cities, the laws at present on the statute books of the province with reference to milk, and a comparison of these with regulations in force in other countries and cities. The situation in Ontario, in the judgment of the commissioners, is such as to call for more rigid inspection of milk at the source of supply by boards of health, the establishment of infants' milk-supply depots, and the fixing of a per cent. of fat and solids standard for milk in order to prevent adulteration. They also recommend that cows showing physical signs of tuberculosis be removed from dairy herds, and that in cities of over 50,000 milk should not be sold in shops except in bottles or other sealed packages. They also believe that, after all is done, greater care of milk is needed on the part of the consumer.

Seed Drill Hitch Behind Engine

One of our subscribers at Normanton, Sask., asks for a satisfactory hitch for two seed drills and harrows for a gasoline engine. Can any of our readers supply the desired information? If so, we shall be pleased to hear from them promptly. Perhaps the details of the hitch can be made clear by pencil drawings.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

The week was one of advancing prices in practically all lines. Wheat has been strengthened by the report of reserves in the hands of American wheat producers by continued reports of damage to the United States winter wheat crop and by less favorable supply outlook abroad.

Live stock prices are stronger everywhere, and still further advances are expected.

GRAIN

The week opened with further indications of declining wheat values. Liverpool came low, and export demand was practically nil. There was more strength to the situation here than abroad. Inspections were heavy at Winnipeg, and while the market opened featureless there was no serious break due to bearish foreign reports.

Chicago went some weaker early in the week under a bear bombardment of the position of the chief bull operator in the May option. Crop reports seemed more favorable to bears, or else the bulls' agents who have been figuring on southwestern winter crops were taking a day off.

VISIBLE SUPPLY

Canadian.	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
Wheat	10,784,283	10,884,545	5,982,390
Oats	5,605,265	5,306,783	3,394,364
Barley	956,995	941,502	583,453
American.			
American	2,112,000	1,480,000	1,952,000
Russian	2,592,000	3,352,000	1,680,000
Danube	392,000	376,000	280,000
India	503,000	112,000	
Argentine	4,184,000	2,860,000	5,552,000
Australia	2,160,000	2,104,000	1,224,000
Various	96,000	48,000	112,000
Total	12,039,000	10,432,000	10,800,000

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on March 5, was 5,723,172, as against 5,623,249 last week, and 4,788,910 last year. The total shipments for the week were 33,086 last year 290,356. Total shipments of oats 89,591. Total shipments of barley 8,709. Total shipments of flax 21,848. Amount of each grade was:

No. 1 hard	1910.	1909.
No. 1 northern	23,892	3,692
No. 2 northern	1,565,942	621,346
No. 3 northern	1,978,451	1,652,683
No. 4	1,168,268	1,034,133
No. 5	369,888	535,384
Other grades	75,885	280,171
Stocks of oats—	600,844	761,499
No. 1 white C. W.	288,449	
No. 2	2,744,002	
No. 3 white	309,072	
Mixed	9,530	
Other grades	3,168,006	
Stocks of barley—		
No. 3	474,232	278,086
Stocks of flax	533,997	768,937

FOREIGN CROP CONDITIONS

United Kingdom and France—There are fewer complaints being heard of the good outlook for the crops, as the weather is fine and plowing and sowing is progressing rapidly.

Germany, Roumania—The outlook for the crops remain unchanged, the condition being favorable.

Russia—There are some complaints being heard of damage to the growing crops as a result of frost, the plant being without any snow covering, and these conditions prevail, especially in the southeast. Supplies at ports and interior points are increasing.

Hungary—The crop outlook continues very favorable, which is causing holders to resell their earlier purchases of foreign wheat.

Spain—Beneficial rains have fallen in the districts where drought has prevailed.

Argentina—The fleet loading wheat indicate that the shipments will be maintained this week.

Italy, North Africa—The outlook continues favorable for the crops.

UNITED STATES CROPS

The wheat market continues nervous and erratic, reflecting claims and counter-claims regarding the crop situation. Damage claims from exporters who are covering the winter wheat section continue as sensational as ever, and these people make a definite estimate of a most calamitous sort. The secretary of the Kansas State Grain Dealers Association, however, has the temerity to differ from many of these experts and estimates the Kansas crop at the present writing as being about the same as a year ago. The movement of wheat continues in excess of a year ago, and damage claims do not seem to stimulate confidence among millers nor district the selling attitude of dealers. The market is essentially a crop scare one.

No estimate can be made of the situation in the American winter wheat country, and as conditions there rule the price of wheat in United States markets and influence to a large extent the prices made in all world's markets, it is natural that conflicting

news should be forthcoming. Some estimates at to the above place the crop normal; others figure it down 50 per cent. It is probable that the Kansas crop can be taken as an index of conditions generally, and the latest and most nearly reliable information in respect to this state is that the crop is 84 per cent. of normal.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT REPORT

The United States government figures of wheat reserves was issued March 8 and was bullishly construed. It shows farms reserves at 173,000,000 bushels, as compared with 143,000,000 bushels a year ago, and a five-year average of 153,000,000. The posting of this report in the various exchanges had an immediate effect on values. Prices at Winnipeg spurted at once, July touching \$1.07, making a new record for this option. While the government report does not contain much information calculated to strengthen the wheat situation, it has had already a decidedly stimulating effect and has given those on the bull side a good deal more confidence than they have had for some time.

ARGENTINE SHIPMENTS

Argentine wheat shipments since Jan. 1, 21,248,000, during the corresponding period last year 43,500,000. Visible supply in chief ports, wheat, now 3,680,000, last week 4,000,000, last year 4,800,000, two years ago 163,000.

STRENGTHENS TOWARD CLOSE

The market assumed decided strength towards the close, the March option finishing the week a cent and a half better than it started. Europe performed a sort of right about face in the estimate she is placing upon supplies and surpluses, and prices moved upward accordingly. Saturday was the strongest market of the week. Liverpool cables closed 1d. higher, the estimated smaller Argentine surplus being by no means offset by the estimated tripling of Russia's last year's exportable surplus. There was considerable difference on the short side, Argentine's surplus being estimated at 30,000,000 less than the previous surplus of 95,000,000, while Russia's surplus last year was but 7,000,000, the tripling of which will not amount to half the other shortage.

CLOSING OPTIONS, WINNIPEG

Wheat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
March	102½	103	104	103½	103½	104½
May	105½	105½	106½	105½	105½	105½
July	106½	106½	107½	107	107	107

Oats—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
March	35	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
May	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
July	37½	37½	37½	37	37½	37½

Flax—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
March	189	190	190	192	194½	194½
May	192½	194	195	196	198½	198½

CASH PRICES

No. 1 Nor.	102½	103a	103½	103½	103½	104½
No. 2 Nor.	101½	101	101½	101½	101½	102½
No. 3 Nor.	98½	99	99½	99½	99½	100½
No. 4	95			95½	95½	95½
Rej. 1, 1 Nor.	97½	98				97
Rej. 1, 2 Nor.	96½	97				97
Rej. 2, 1 Nor.	96½	97				97
Rej. 2, 2 Nor.	96½	95				96
Rej. 1 Nor for seeds	96½	97				97½
Rej. 2 Nor for seeds	94½	95				96½
Oats—						
No. 2 white	35	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
No. 3 white	34	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½

LIVERPOOL

No. 1 Nor.	118	118½	117½	117½	118½	120
No. 2 Nor.	117½	117½	116½	117½	118½	118½
No. 3 Nor.	117½	117½	116½	117½	118½	118½
March	115½	115½	115½	116½	117½	119
May	112	112½	111½	112½	113½	114½
July	112	112	112½	112½	113	114

LIVE STOCK

The usual weakness in supplies characterizes the local market. Cattle are a little stronger in price selling up to \$5.00 per cwt., but the bulk sell 50 or 75 cents below this. Hogs are coming forward in reasonable numbers, and prices are steady at \$9.00. Sheep and lambs are quiet.

Outside markets show additional strength. Chicago buyers and prognosticators of the market predict higher prices, and continue to look for 10-cent beef before prices get much lower than they are. Eastern Canadian markets are strong. Old Country prices are little changed.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Receipts of cattle for the past week were light, but plenty to fill all requirements; quality fair. The market was steady on all classes of cattle. Hog receipts were fairly liberal; market active and strong at prevailing quotations. Practically no sheep or lambs arrived, and very few calves were offered; quality common.

Choice export steers, freight assumed	\$4.80 to \$4.75
Good export steers, freight assumed	4.25 to 4.50
Choice export heifers, freight assumed	4.25 to 4.50

Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered	4.50 to 5.00
Good butcher cows and heifers	3.50 to 4.00
Medium mixed butcher cattle	3.00 to 3.50
Choice hogs	8.75 to 9.00
Choice lambs	6.00 to 6.50
Choice sheep	5.00 to 5.50
Choice calves	3.50 to 4.00
Medium calves	2.50 to 3.00

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No. Hogs—	Ave. Wt.	Price
8 " "	211	8.75
CATTLE—		
1 Steer	950	4.00
21 Steers and cows	1105	5.00
11 " "	982	4.10
10 " "	835	4.00
5 " "	1046	3.80
1 Heifer	720	3.25
23 Cows	1012	3.85
4 " "	975	3.25
3 Bulls	1076	4.00
3 " "	1358	3.85
2 " "	1388	3.75
2 " "	1468	3.60
2 " "	1588	3.50
3 " "	1218	3.25
3 Calves	175	4.60
4 " "	119	4.25
6 " "	304	4.00
8 " "	456	3.80
1 " "	100	3.50
1 " "	250	3.00

CALGARY

Live stock prices show firmness in all quotations. Steers sell at from \$4.00 to \$4.50; cows, \$3.50 to \$3.75; hogs, \$8.75; sheep, \$5.50 to \$6.

Produce prices are somewhat easier, especially on butter and eggs. Fresh eggs being 40 cents per dozen, and good dairy butter, 30 cents per lb.

In order to ascertain grain values in Calgary, the freight rates to Winnipeg should be deducted from quotations on the Winnipeg market. These are 15 cents per bushel on wheat, 12 cents on barley, and 8½ cents on oats.

TORONTO

Receipts were light and quality generally not high. Prices were as follows: Export steers, \$5.00 to \$6.25; export cows, \$4.75 to \$5.00; butcher cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.85; stockers, \$3.50 to \$4.50; feeders, \$4.50 to \$5.00; calves, \$3.00 to \$7.50; sheep, \$5.00 to \$5.50; lambs, \$6.00 to \$8.15; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.25; off cars, \$9.00.

CHICAGO

Prices were strong all week. Hogs advanced sharply, top price for the week being \$10.82½ per cwt., paid for fancy shipping hogs. Cattle sold higher than the week previous as also sheep and lambs. There is nothing in the market situation at Chicago to warrant the hops on the part of the consumer that meat prices are billed for a slump. Receipts figures show last week's supply of hogs at Chicago 62,000 head less than a year ago. Choice cattle are none too plentiful.

Prices are as follows: Steers, \$5.80 to \$8.40; cows, \$4.75 to \$6.00; heifers, \$5.00 to \$6.25; feeders, \$5.60 to \$6.00; stockers, \$4.80 to \$5.25; sheep, wethers, \$7.75 to \$8.25; ewes, \$7.50 to \$8.10; lambs, \$8.75 to \$9.25; hogs, \$10.00 to \$10.82½.

HORSE MARKET

Eastern horse prices do not denote much change in values. Demand for Western account continues but there is not the same strength to horse values as prevail in the West. During the past few days there has been a tremendous business done in farm horses. The open, mild weather indicative of an early break up has stirred out those in need of farm horses, and sellers seem to be getting pretty near whatever they care to ask. Prices up to \$700 per pair for geldings are said to be the going figures. It is getting in this country so that it requires a large investment of capital to provide horse-power for the farm, and the man who pays \$700 for a team of geldings for farm work will certainly require to get some work out of them.

Cost of Clearing

Referring to his article on "Brush Scythe and Mower," in our issue of February, 9, John Kerr writes that the cost for clearing and breaking the 25 acres referred to should have included \$4.00 for the farmer, instead of \$2.00, as \$7.00 per acre is excessive for breaking. The total cost was about \$9.00 per acre.

Home Journal

People and Things the World Over

Mme. de la Roche has won an air pilot's license from the French Aero Club, by flying four times around the aviation course at Heliopolis, a total distance of twelve miles. She is the first woman to get this distinction.

* * *

The most magnificent work of architecture in the world is the Taj Mahal, in Agra, Hindustan. It was erected by Shah Jehan to the memory of his favorite queen. It is octagonal in form, of pure white marble, inlaid with jasper, carnelian, turquoise, agate, amethyst and sapphire. The work took 22,000 men twenty years to complete, and, though there were free gifts and the labor was free, the cost is estimated at \$16 000,000.

* * *

The oldest living cockatoo is to be found at a well-known hostelry near Sydney, Australia. The bird has a well authenticated history which covers a good many years over a century. For fifty years, at least, he has been almost absolutely minus feathers, and the few fluffs that still decorate him are entirely white. He is a most loquacious bird and fully able to look after himself, having a keen appetite and a sharp bill. He does a number of tricks and he and his history are known far and wide.

* * *

Mrs. I. O. Stringer, wife of Bishop Stringer, of the Yukon, has left Toronto to rejoin her husband in the gold country. She will have with her their family of five that, in point of widely separated places of birth, probably stands unequalled. Her oldest boy, a child of nine, holds the farthest north record for a white child, as he was born on Herschel Island, within the Arctic circle. He is named Herschel. Rowena, aged thirteen, was born at Peel River, in the Mackenzie district; Alex at White Horse, in the Yukon; Wilfrid in Toronto. The youngest child, a babe of a few months, hails Kincardine as his birthplace, and, as his mother smilingly asserts, it will very likely be a long time before he sees it again.

The Mad Dog Scare

Ontario papers have ranged themselves on two sides over the question of the epidemic—or alleged epidemic, depending on which side the paper favors—of rabies, which has raised such consternation of late. At one extreme are the panic-stricken folk who are sure that the province is full of the deadly microbe and that every dog is more or less mad. Away at the other end are the scoffers who do not believe that dogs go mad and haven't any faith in the existence of hydrophobia anyway. Between these two extremes are moderate people who hold that panic is more fatal than dog bite, those who love their dogs but keep them muzzled in obedience to law, though under protest. But, according to Dr. Rutherford, the chief veterinarian for the Dominion of Canada, the outbreak of rabies is real, and one would expect him to be an authority. He says that precautionary measures have reduced the danger to a minimum and that the spread of the disease is checked. In the meantime a boy has died in Hamilton, from what looks like a genuine case of hydrophobia following the bite of a dog.

Not Yet

The Manitoba government has again rejected a bill to make education compulsory in that province. The provincial minister of education has expressed his belief that a compulsory law is useless and unsatisfactory, but does not suggest any superior measure as a substitute. The chief objection put forth by the government is that the time is not opportune for the passage of such an act, and that if carried through now it would greatly complicate the settlement of the boundary question which has been agitating Manitoba and the Dominion government for some time past. Just where and how the vital connection exists between the passing of a compulsory education act and the fixing of a permanent boundary round Manitoba, is beyond the bounds of the lay mind to comprehend. But there it is!

The Tongue

"The boneless tongue, so small and weak,
Can crush and kill," declared the Greek.

"The tongue destroys a greater horde,"
The Turk asserts, "than does the sword."

The Persian proverb wisely saith:
"A lengthy tongue—an early death."

Or sometimes takes this form instead:
"Don't let your tongue cut off your head."

"The tongue can speak a word whose speed,"
Says the Chinese, "outstrips the steed."

While Arab sages this impart:
"The tongue's great storehouse is the heart."

From Hebrew wit the maxim sprung:
"Tho' feet should slip, ne'er let the tongue."

The sacred writer crowns the whole:
"Who keeps his tongue doth keep his soul."

—P. Burroughs Strong.

The Actress at a Disadvantage.

Will some one explain why actors are better treated in the matter of the plays they present than actresses are? There are some of us who will be forever debarred from hearing the greatest of our actresses, because of what may appear to be an old-fashioned prejudice against the kind of plays in which these famous stars appear. There is enough of what is sad and morbid and degrading in real life that we cannot help meeting without seeking its life-like representation on the stage. And the leading role in nearly all of these depressing or suggestive plays is taken by a woman. The excuse is made that these are the only plays written which give an opportunity to a great emotional actress to display her powers. Take actors on the other hand, scarcely one among the mighty but has won his fame on the strength of a play that is sweet and wholesome, or at any rate strong and uplifting. The moral tone of the play in which a man stars is nearly always higher than that

in which a woman has the leading role. "The Music Master," in which David Warfield takes the part of the old piano instructor, is a good example. It is a beautiful play, clean and sweet, but no one can say that it fails to give scope for the best that Warfield has in him. No second rate man could take the part at all, and no first rate man would feel that he was too big for it. And that show drew crowded houses, too. Manifestly it pays. Then why doesn't somebody write plays of that kind for women, so that they can charm us with their talents worthily and not find it necessary to descend into the mire.

Useless Homework

Children in Toronto are rejoicing that there is to be no more homework. Parents are not sorry either, for while the homework idea in the beginning was not a bad idea, it has grown to be a load which parents' and children find hard to bear. Cases can be found where the work assigned for home covered more ground than the day's work did. Much of the time the night work was given to be read up in advance of the teaching on the subject, and children staggered blindly along over the rough places in new trails until in pity the father or mother came to the rescue and practically did the work for the child. If the parents were unable to help, the child went to bed unhappy and dreading the next day. Homework as preparation for a new lesson is a farce. The only sane uses for homework are to drill on work already thoroughly taught, in order to give speed and accuracy, and to give the parents of the child some opportunity to find out what has been taught and how thoroughly the teaching has been done. A visit to the school occasionally would better serve the same purpose. If a child uses to good advantage the hours spent within the school walls he has earned the right to have his evenings free. Instead of working out long sums or drawing maps he can give his time to outside reading and so cultivate a taste for good literature that an overcrowded school curriculum has no space to inculcate.

* * *

Incidentally to her task of civilizing and governing Papua (British New Guinea) Australia has already imbued the natives of that fair portion of the earth with some of her own love of sport. Major Boyd, who recently made a tour through Papua, was amazed to find that the cricket craze had spread to the remote parts of the territory which Australia is administering. Wherever he entered a village he was sure to find a match in progress, and the local Nobles, Trumplers and Hills, though they knew no English, were correctly applying the terms "Play!" "Run!" "Stop!" "How's dat, umpire?" "Out!" and so on. Major Boyd vouches for the fact that the Papuans are no mean performers with the bat and ball. Many of them batted well and gracefully, he says. The bowling also was good and very swift, while the fielding of the quick-eyed young Guineans was quite up to the average. To have caught the taste of the Papuans in games—they are reputed to be one of the oldest races in the world—is something of a feather in the cap of the Commonwealth, but travellers are apt to take a less enthusiastic view on occasion. Major Boyd's guide informed him that if carriers were wanted for a journey and they were picked to play in a match, nothing would induce them to move until the game was over.



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Hope's Quiet Hour

THE MASTER BUILDER.

O, Love builds on the azure sea,
 And Love builds on the golden sand;
 And Love builds on the rosewinged
 cloud,
 And sometimes Love builds on the
 land.

O, if Love build on sparkling sea,
 And if Love build on golden strand,
 And if Love build on rosy cloud,
 To Love these are the solid land.

O, Love will build his lily walls,
 And Love his pearly roof will rear,
 On cloud, or land, or mist, or sea—
 Love's solid land is everywhere!
 —Isabella Valancy Crawford.

SOME QUESTIONS FACING OUR RURAL POPULATION.

By Hope Lawrence

(Continued from last issue.)

I know a city woman who, when she goes into the out-of-the-way districts where there is many a lonely farmhouse, has a large box fitted to be placed under the seat of her automobile or carriage, which she fills with reading matter and inexpensive toys for the children; and many lonely woman's and child's face brightens as she leaves something in their hands. And when she has an empty seat in her touring-car, and overtakes some weary mortal trudging along the highroad, she gives him a lift, in a true, democratic, social spirit; thus imparting pleasure to many who would never have an opportunity to ride in an automobile. . . . Many country ministers are groping for methods to rouse their parishes to activity. I heard of one successful clergyman who was uniting all the members of his parish in work social and spiritual by an adaption of Dr. Hale's "ten-times-one" plan. He chose ten of the most progressive adaptable, and yet spiritually-minded members of his church (five men and five women). To these he apportioned out the different lines of work in the parish, asking them to choose ten workers to work under each of them, and to be themselves responsible for the work of these ten persons. Sometimes the minister met his ten assistants in conference as to methods and means; sometimes he met one branch of ten and discussed their kind of work, sometimes he met individuals alone in personal talk. This church was a living, active, spiritual power in the community—meeting all questions of labor, Christian socialism, poverty, intemperance. A sick church is not a working church. Spiritual life shows itself in work. The life of a church does not consist only in beautiful services and fine sermons. The work of each church should depend on the needs of the community in which it is located. Let every church study the needs of the surrounding community, both social and spiritual. . . . One country minister was complaining to me recently that all the people in his parish were so well-to-do that there was no work to interest his parish societies. I asked him in regard to the following three points: 1.—Was the poorhouse in his neighborhood? 2.—Was there no intemperance in the town? 3.—Were all the poor mothers in his parish able to attend church regularly? How many tired mothers and farmers' wives could have the spiritual refreshment their lives need, if only every church would have a room set apart where babies and young children could be cared for during the hours of service? Would this not be pleasant volunteer work for King's Daughters, Christian Endeavor members, or for many an old maid whose heart yearns for what life has denied her? And by each society, or a number of members, dividing the Sundays of the year between them, no one who could attend

would absent herself from church for many Sundays in succession.

2nd. Intemperance is a harder problem to meet in the country than in the city, where there are many societies and means to call to one's aid. Therefore, the country churches should take active measures to stamp it out. It was forcibly brought to my notice in the following way: The woman who brought me eggs inquired one day if I had "any old baby clothes," and then I learned the following story: She and her husband lived in an old farmhouse four or five miles in the country, and the nearest house was one mile from her. Her husband had periodic attacks of insanity in which he threatened her life with any instrument at hand. At such times she fled to the woods for hours, or to her friends for days. He belonged to a well-to-do family, and felt above work. She supported them both by selling eggs to the summer people. She was devoted to him and would not have him taken away to an asylum, and the neighbors were powerless to persuade her to take any means to protect her life. She had recently rented half of their old farmhouse to another family who had lost their own farm through the intemperance of the father. This family consisted of father, mother, five children (another being expected, for whom she wished the baby clothes). The father, although he had formerly owned a large farm, was going out to work wherever he could get a job; but if his pay was given to him personally, he went immediately to the nearest town to spend it all for drink. . . . No persuasion would induce the mother to complain of her husband and have him committed for drunkenness. With agonized terror on her face, she answered, "Oh, if I did, he would kill me and the children when he came out. . . . I went to all the officers of the town, overseers of the poor and others, only to hear: "That story is absolutely true, but there is nothing to be done. Unless she will complain, or something actually happens, we cannot convict him."

From the three country churches, I only heard in turn, "They do not belong to my church." In the cities there are societies, but what is to cope with such questions as these if the churches do not.

I asked another question of the minister who complained that there was no work for the societies of his church to do. Is there no poorhouse in your neighborhood? "Why yes," he replied, "there is one with twenty inmates." I asked him, "Do these inmates ever get to church, or are there ever any services at the poorhouse? Could not members of these societies visit and sing to them, arrange for festivities or services for the inmates, at Thanksgiving, Christmas, Easter, and on other occasions?"

My attention was drawn to the poorhouse of one country place in a very forcible way. I was obliged on account of ill health, to spend the Christmas season away from home and friends. . . . I was very lonely, and a few days before Christmas, driving past the Poor Farm, I thought that there might be some poor souls lonelier than I was, not even having friends at a distance, and that I might be able to bring them some Christmas cheer. I ascertained at the post office the names of the inmates, and spent my Christmas eve preparing a few gifts for them, and the following afternoon drove out to the Poor Farm. . . . Most of the inmates had no idea that it was Christmas, as no notice had been taken of the day in any way. How their faces lighted up with the simple bags of candy, cards and little gifts which I gave to each one! I could not see a single calendar in the entire house, and the dreariness was something appalling. This was the poorhouse for quite an extent of

count up seventeen churches of all denominations within five miles, and no one in any of these churches had thought of these poor people. . . . We remember the unfortunate who are in asylums, prisons and hospitals; but how about those in county poorhouses, many of them there through no personal fault. . . . May there not be much work for the country church at their very doors, which, as yet, they have not undertaken? I know many invalid members of the Shut-in Society who complain that they feel intense loneliness, and also have lack of reading matter in the country. If the younger members of these country churches would only hunt up these sick and shut in members and minister to them; bring them books from the library, sing to them, and keep them in touch with the church, from whose services they are often shut out by some lifelong infirmity!

The best Christian is he who most reminds the people with whom he lives of the Lord Jesus Christ. He who never reminds anyone of the Lord Jesus Christ, is not a Christian at all. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

THE QUESTIONER

I called the boy to my knee one day,
 And I said: "You're just past four;
 Will you laugh in that same light-hearted way
 When you're turned, say, thirty more?"
 Then I thought of a past I'd fain erase—
 More clouded skies than blue—
 And I anxiously peered in his up-turned face
 For it seemed to say:
 "Did you?"

I touched my lips to his tiny own
 And I said to the boy: "Heigh, ho!
 Those lips are as sweet as the hay,
 new-mown;
 Will you keep them always so?"
 Then back from those years came a raking song—
 With a ribald jest or two—
 And I gazed at the child who knew no wrong,
 And I thought he asked:
 "Did you?"

I looked in his eyes, big, brown and clear,
 And I cried: "Oh, boy of mine!"
 Will you keep them true in the after-year?
 Will you leave no heart to pine?
 Then out of the past came another's eyes—
 Sad eyes of tear-limbed blue—
 Did he know they were not his mother's eyes?
 For he answered me:
 "Did you?" — SCRIBNER'S.

DEFENDS RURAL SCHOOL TEACHERS

Editor Home Journal:—Will you kindly allow me to make reply of some sort to Miss Neville's article in Dec. 1st issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, regarding "Education and our Children?" I delayed answering it, thinking some able writer would champion the teachers' cause, but Miss Neville chose wisely in submitting her article to a publication which is not so widely read by teachers as by other classes.

Having had many years' experience in teaching myself I cannot accept Miss Neville's statement that the "greater number of children are very ignorant of the contents of the books they are supposed to be studying." How could they be? Remember these children study their lessons, not merely read them over, and any child of average intelligence reads with understanding and sympathy any passage suited to his as yet only partly developed intellect. But very often parents or friends select a passage from a strange book or newspaper and the child is told: "Let's see how you can read!" There are few adults who can read aloud fluently and with comprehension an absolutely strange article, and more often than not the article selected is beyond the grasp of the childish mind;

but because the little one stumbles over an unexpected "big word," or does not observe punctuation marks by correct voice inflection, the verdict usually is: "Dear me, can you read no better than that? Your teacher can't be of much use, if she can't teach you better than that!" Is it a fair judgment? Then she casts a doubt on the ability of children of ten or eleven years of age to reproduce a simple tale orally, if they have had to depend solely on the teacher for education. One of the first things the little tots are taught in school is oral composition. Even before they can read "Nature Study" stories are told to them and they are always able and eager to re-tell them, supplementing them often with their own outdoor observations. As for pronunciation, one gets it most correctly from those foreign children, to whom "Phonics" is the first introduction of our language. I will remember the trials I once had with two little English mites who persisted in ignoring the letters "c" and "h" because "Mother didn't say the words that way."

In connection with Miss Neville's statement that the children of uneducated parents have little chance of obtaining a practical education in present day public schools (or words to that effect), there comes to mind the remembrance of a little German boy whom it was my pleasure to teach one summer.

This boy, the son of an illiterate German, had only the advantage of a summer school to assist him in acquiring an English education, and delicate health prevented anything like regular attendance. He is now about fifteen years of age, and his letters which still sometimes reach his "dear friend and teacher" leave little to be desired, either in language or in penmanship. He is no brilliant exception; only one of the many successes due to the public school teacher.

As to the picture so graphically presented of a school in operation, the description reads as though it were obtained from some child who was "just naturally sick of school." Children, even the best of them, will bring home school tales, if encouraged; and sometimes they mix things up most wonderfully. For example, I was one afternoon calling on a lady whose little son had just begun a new term with a new teacher. On his return from school his mother asked him: "Well, Johnnie, what did you learn in school to-day?" "Oh," said John, "we had some readin' and writing and figures and then she told us a story." The mother exclaimed against the iniquity of wasting children's time in telling stories. What good would that do the young ones!

A few questions from me, however, revealed that the story was about "a man called Columbus"; but the mother thought, and said that it was a "fool trick" to teach history to such young children.

I might just add that when "teacher" is reported as "sittin' for hours reading a book," it is as a rule preparation for a future lesson that she is looking up, and when it is told that "the fourth grade were just making pictures," it means that they were in all probability illustrating their literature selection.

There are poor teachers, I admit, but they are vastly in the minority. Before leaving Normal one is thoroughly trained for the teaching of the young idea how to shoot as well how to conduct a rural school. There is no more need of artificial consciences among teachers than there is need of common charity among some other classes. Miss Neville's article suggests the need of one as much as the other, to my mind.

As to Miss Neville's statement, in her second article, that the teacher should be prepared to be caretaker and general charwoman of her school, I cannot agree with her. I have found that the more one does of such work, the more one is allowed to do, and less respect one gets.

The teacher should give her best to her own work and has no right to be expected to slave just to save the district a few dollars per month.

And now, mothers of school children, may I say a few words for the young girls who will soon be taking charge of

so many summer schools. Many are little more than children and though they try earnestly to do their duty, and have been well trained for that duty, discouragement will come sometimes and that awful homesickness for someone that doesn't say "Miss—".

Think how you would like others to treat your own daughter. Call on the new teacher and make her feel she is welcome to the district. Don't be afraid to say how glad you are that Tom is getting on so well, and how much little Mary likes school. Be

slow to censure. I know one girl who was severely blamed in the school district because she went home to a near-by town on Friday nights, instead of "helping with the singing" on Sunday.

After all, the teachers are doing a good and grand work in moulding Canada's future citizens. Let us not hinder that work by carping criticism, blaming the many for the mistakes of the few. Let us rather help by encouragement and true friendliness to the workers.

HERBERTA.

THE INGLE NOOK

MY LIGHT

"The outer world is dark; my room is bright;
It is not fair that I should have the light
While others wander on in darkness still.
I'll place my lamp upon the window sill,
And keep it burning brightly, that its ray
May cheer some traveler on his homeward way.

"The outer world is dark; my world is bright.
It is not fair that I should have the light,
My life be free from sorrow and from care,
While others fain with burdens I might share,
I'll keep my heart's lamp burning, that its ray
May cheer some soul upon his lonely way."

CAMPING POINTERS WANTED

Dear Chatterers:—Don't you like to read the Nook? I do. And don't you like to write to it? I do; but don't be alarmed! I've had a letter stewing for six months, and most likely it will be as long again before time is gained for another letter. Now, Dame Durden I'm intensely interested in child study or training, having three of my own which I think deserve the best of help for their development, and I have about as much ability for the task as a duck to raise turkeys. But I mean to do my best. However, I was going to say that because we have a happy home is a poor reason for barring some one from our circle. Let them come with the knowledge that friendly good will is theirs, even if that is all the comfort that can be added to their lives. Often telling of our difficulties is taken for fault-finding, when it is only an honest effort to find a better way.

Another reason for my present call is this. I'm interested in our comet visitor, but have nothing to enlighten me on the subject. Is it outside the magic circle to enquire if the tail is the path just passed over and if the direction of the comet is known?

Can anyone tell me if egg powder is practical, and something of its use? Also if it is injurious to the health? I may be tenting next summer and as I have had no experience I would be glad of suggestions from the experienced for ways and means of comfort in this line. I will not be cooking but will have the care of three small children, their sleeping quarters.

Now for a hint that has saved me many a minute. I have an old leaky pail that I fill with wood (ours is mostly poplar) ashes and soak it with water, letting it stand in an iron kettle in my case. After the wet ashes stand a while I pour on more water, punching a stick in if it doesn't drip well. This water drips into the dish beneath and makes a splendid lye. It is the finest thing I have ever used for cleaning glass. It is especially good for nursing bottles, keeping them crystal clear with no more trouble than washing with cold water. I have never found a glass that it wouldn't make clear and brilliant if the glass was not colored.

With thanks and the best of wishes from

Just Mr.

(There is not much danger that your child training will be a blank while you are so intensely interested. It is the

indifferent mothers that lose their hold and then wonder why it is Johnny grew up to be so rough and how Susie got to be so disobedient.

On the first page of the Home Journal of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for March 9th you will see something further about the big comet. I saw that another comet has come within the range of the astronomer's telescope. It is something of the nature of the one which paid us the brilliant but fleeting visit this year and is travelling much faster than Halley's. It will be known as comet B. 1910. Three comets in

How many of the readers work cross-stitch on gingham? I find it is cheap, looks better, launders better and wears better than any other trimming. I work my little girl's dresses and my own aprons with it.

Will some one give me a good recipe for suet pudding?

Good luck to all!

LONESOME ONE.

GOOD OATMEAL COOKIES

Dear Dame Durden:—I would be very glad to see some recipe in your paper for rolled out oatmeal cookies which are moist when made. Can you get some for me? I so much enjoy your corner but always have seemed too busy to write. A good ginger drink which I use is made with fresh water, a pinch of ginger, brown sugar enough to sweeten and vinegar enough to give it a sour taste. It is fine for hot weather drink for men in fields.

ALTA.

(I forwarded the letter you sent to Miss Moffat along with a good many others, so perhaps you may have to wait a little while for the answer. Many thanks for the ginger recipe. The following is a recipe for oatmeal cookies that I can personally recommend. I have eaten them many a time and they are fine. Oatmeal Cookies: Three cups rolled oats, 2 cups white

I saw an enquiry re straw burning stoves. I have had no experience with them myself, but know people who have. They say that they are all the makers claim.

Well, I must close now as the kettle has been waiting for me quite a while I wish I had some recipes or hints to pass on, but I get all my "sensible" ones from the Advocate. I keep a diary, and the other day I went through a big pile of Advocates and copied all the recipes I would be likely to use in the blank pages in the front and back of it. It is very handy. I must get this year's Advocates bound.

Wishing you all kinds of good luck and success.

DAPHNE.

(Am glad the kettle delayed its boiling long enough for you to get the letter written to us. It must be a very obliging "inanimate thing." Here is a simple furniture polish that is recommended: Take equal parts of linseed oil, turpentine, vinegar and spirits of wine. Shake the mixture well before using. Apply it with a linen rag and polish well with a dry, clean cloth free from lint.—D.D.)

PRUNING ROSES

What is the best time and the best way to prune moss roses? They produce lots of wood and few roses. The ground is a clay loam.—W. N.

The best time to prune moss roses, or any of the hardy roses, is early in the spring, as soon as the growth buds show signs of starting (usually about the first week in April). The time of pruning depends upon the season. Moss roses should be pruned by cutting away or shortening the last season's growth, leaving about three or four inches of the base of the growth made last year. With strong growth or canes of new growth starting from the bottom near the root, these can be cut back to about twelve or fifteen inches in length. All weak growth should be removed if the bushes are very dense and thick with growth. To secure good roses a growth of good strong wood is necessary.

HELPING ANXIOUS TO LEARN

Dear Dame Durden:—I, like so many others, enjoy the Ingle Nook, but cannot find the time to write as often as I should like. I am writing now, answering Anxious to Learn's letter in which she is asking how to make good butter. You heat the cream to about 67 degrees and scald the churn with hot water before putting the cream in. When the cream begins to gather run some of the buttermilk off, then churn again till the butter comes. Then run all the butter milk off, have a pail of luke warm water and wash all the buttermilk well out of the butter. Run that water off, then wash the butter well in salt and water. Take it out of the churn and salt it to your own taste. Put it in a cool place all night and then work it up into pounds the next morning. You will always have good butter. I do mine that way and it keeps good and fresh for six months. I pack plenty in the summer to last us all winter.

Now I would like a little advice from some of the Chatterers about turkeys, how to feed and rear the young ones from beginning and all about them, as I have never had anything to do with them. Would the coyotes come near the buildings for them? Do you keep them penned up or let them run anywhere? I should be so pleased to get to know all about them.

Anxious to Learn wanted to know if there were any members of the corner from Lincolnshire. I am one; my native place is Spalding. We have been out here four years and I have two young children.

FLOSS.

(I try to remember just what members are interested in certain subjects, and sometimes I make notes, but just now I cannot think who among us has had experience with turkeys and there is no memoranda in my book either. So we will call for any reader who can give information on the subject to come to our aid.—D. D.)



ONE OF THE COMING SEASON'S NEW HATS
Cut kindly loaned by D. McCall Co., Ltd., Winnipeg

one year is surely establishing a record for 1910.

I do not know anything of egg powder. Will the members who do please help us out promptly?

Also every one who has ever camped with or without children send along a point or two of their experiences that will help Just Me? There may be other readers planning a summer out of doors who would be glad of the information. D. D.)

A RECIPE WANTED.

Dear Dame Durden: Will you please mail this letter to Miss Moffat? We want a boy to raise. I have an orphan girl raising now. She is ten years old and we would love to get a little boy. Oh, how lonesome it is without the little ones! I love to hear them talk and chatter and don't see how a home can be happy without them. I was motherless at eleven years, with a sister and two brothers younger than myself, so I know what it is to be without a mother's love and my heart aches for the motherless babies. If I can't get one at the shelter, will some one tell me where I can get a little boy under ten? My address is with Dame Durden.

flour, 1 cup butter, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 2 tablespoons sweet milk. Mix stiff, roll thin, cut out and bake in a fairly hot oven.

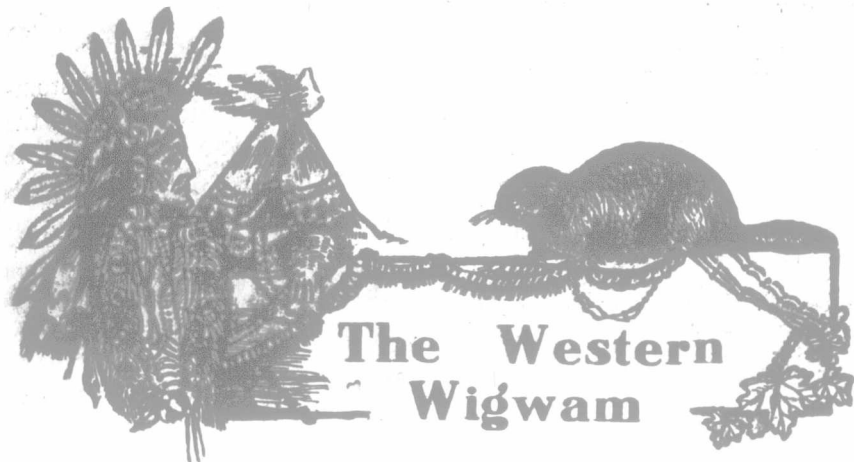
(Please come again.—D. D.)

WHILE THE KETTLE BOILS.

Dear Dame Durden:—This is "churning" morning, but while waiting for the kettle to boil, I thought I could not do better than to write to you and thank you for all the information you have given me. It was very good of you.

Of course I am coming for help again. Could you publish through the Ingle Nook a recipe for a good furniture polish, something that will give it a good polish and not dull the varnish? I want it in particular for cherry-colored furniture. If you have not got a recipe by you, would it be any trouble or use to refer this to the Question and Answers column of the Advocate?

I suppose all the members are looking forward to spring! I know I am. It is a regular blizzard out to-day, but not cold enough to keep the children from school. They have to drive four miles, but have missed only two days this winter. They do not mind the cold at all.



The Western Wigwam

WESTERN WIGWAM NOTES.

Stamps have been received for buttons from Morden and from Medicine Hat, but no names were given. The latter correspondent complained because she had written before and had received no reply. Perhaps she did not give her name the first time either.

Marguerite Gerard can get "Anne of Green Gables" at any store where books are handled. If not in stock the dealer will gladly order it.

Several members have asked to have poems re-printed in the paper. I am afraid we have not room, but if any wish to exchange poems I will address any stamped envelopes that are sent with such enclosures.

There are still a great number of letters on hand, so many that I think you had better put off writing any until the first of May. Is that too long?

Cousin Dorothy.

THE TWO ARITHMETICS.

I now a girl who multiplies
Her sorrows by dividing.
Whatever cause she has for sighs
She always is confiding.
And so she adds to others' woe
And from her joy subtracts.
A strange arithmetic I now
But these my dear, are facts.

I now a girl who multiplies
Her joys by cancellations.
She draws the line through tears and
sighs
Of all denominations.
Dividing joys, she multiplies
Her friends and sunny hours.
Now tell me, which arithmetic
Shall we adopt for ours?

MOOSE AND BUFFALO

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to the Western Wigwam. I received my button and thought it was very nice. Thank you very much for it. I saw sixteen moose calves last summer and about four hundred buffalo. I have read two or three books, "Masterman Ready," "The Hoosier School Boy," and one or two others. My sister Marjorie got her button the other day but did not see her letter in print yet. I go to school every day. Our teacher's name is Miss M. B.—She lives at Lamont, but boards near the schoolhouse.

Alta. (a) YOUNG CROW.

IN THE HOSPITAL

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I wrote to your interesting club before but did not see my letter in print so I thought I would write again. I am still in the hospital and will be glad when I can go home and see my brothers and sisters and mother and father. I have been in the hospital since October the third. I hope this will not reach the waste paper basket. I have four sisters and two brothers. I am nine years old. My birthday is in March on the twenty-fifth. I will close with a riddle: Which runs faster, heat or cold? Ans. Heat, because you can catch cold and you can't catch heat. Wishing the club every success.

Man. (a) RUSSELL McPHERSON.

A YOUNG CANADIAN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I will be thirteen the ninth of February. I live with my grandma and uncle in town.

I only have a few rods to go to school. Our teacher's name is Miss C—. We have two little sisters. We have three horses, one colt, one cow and twelve pigs. My uncle has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for just a few weeks. I like reading the letters very much. I had a trip to Edmonton this summer and enjoyed it very much. I am in the third class, for I did not pass my examination this year, but I did not start school till I was nine years old. My sister's names are Clara and Alice. I think the Western Wigwam is a very good name. Will close with a riddle: Why is a naughty boy like a postage stamp? Ans.—Because you lick him.

Alta. (a) VIOLA CRAIK.

SOME POULTRY CONUNDRUMS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have read the letters in quite a few clubs, but think this one the most interesting. I go to school every day. I am in the fourth book at school, and hope to pass into the fifth at Christmas. I am eleven years old. I have two sisters and three brothers. My sisters' names are Maggie and Mildred, and my brothers' names are Merrill, Harold and Laurence. I can skate and like it very much. We live about three miles from the town. We have a baseball and croquet outfits at our school, and also a good library of

books. I am sending an envelope and two-cent stamp, and hope that I will receive a button. I will close with some riddles: Why don't hens lay eggs at night? Ans.—Because they are all roosters. Why does a hen cross the road? Ans.—To get to the other side. Why do you think a white hen is not so clever as a black one? Ans.—Because a black hen can lay a white egg, and a white hen can't lay a black egg.

Sask. (a) IRENE FENNEL.

FOURTEEN SCHOLARS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Wigwam. I am in the senior first at school. My studies are arithmetic, geography, spelling, reading and writing. There are fourteen scholars going to school now. We are having cold weather. We have two miles and a half to drive to school.

Sask. (a) JESSIE RUTH POTTER (8)

GOES TO TOWN SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a number of years and I have been an interested reader, though I never

wrote. How are the papooses getting along? I hope my letter escapes the W. P. B. so I can belong to your Wigwam.

I live two and one-half miles from town and I go to school there with my two brothers and my sister. I used to go to the Inglewood country school but my brother passed his public school leaving so we go to town. I am in the public school and am eleven years old. I am enclosing an envelope and a two-cent stamp, hoping I will receive a button. I will close wishing the "Wigs" every success and with a riddle:

When is a young lady's cheek like a team of horses? Ans.—When a waggin' tongue is between.

Sask. (a) ELEANOR WYATT.

NEVER TASTED PUMPKIN PIE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would like to write to the Western Wigwam to wish you all the compliments of the New Year. I live on a farm five miles from town. I always enjoy the letters in the corner. I should like to become a member. I hope my letter will be interesting enough so that I may receive a button. I am very fond of flowers. My favorites are sweet peas, pansies, pinks, phlox, carnations and sweet Williams. I would like to have one of Charlie Cooper's pumpkins as I have never eaten pumpkin pie. Good wishes to Cousin Dorothy and all the members.

Sask. (a) ONION-TOP.

A PLAYFUL KITTEN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to your lovely club. I read all the letters when THE ADVOCATE comes. The first thing I do is to look for the Western Wigwam. We have six horses, two mules and five cows. We have a nice dog whose name is Chummy and a kitten whose name is Toots. The kitten is very playful. It is on the table now playing.

I think William McPherson's riddle was very good. I will close with a riddle: Why does the cook not eat his apron?



Ans.—Because it's against his stomach.

Man. (a) BESSIE BENNET.

A NEW MEMBER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Wigwam, but I have been a constant reader of THE ADVOCATE for a long time and I like it very much. I am going to school and I am in the third reader. I would exchange post cards with anyone. I enclose a stamp and envelope for a button, please.

Alta. (a) R. M. B.

TAKES CARE OF THE CALF

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first letter I have written to your club. We live in Strathcona. We are having a lot of snow. It is pretty cold up here. We have two cows, two horses and some chickens and one calf. I have got my calf out in the race track. I take a sheaf out to it every morning and evening.

Alta. (g) EDDIE McLEAN. (12)

A SOMERSET MAID

Dear Western Wigwam:—I have not written for a long time. We have not been getting THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and you will think that I have forgotten to come home to the wigwam. But my brother had the fever and mamma had to go where he was. While mamma was away I took sick. I was away from school one week and three days. My birthday was on the thirteenth of December. We have lots of fun at school. We play fruit basket, fort and pretty presents. I would like if some of the girls would write to me (my own age 9). We have two little black and white calves, but one of our cows has something the matter with her. My teacher came home with me last night. Her name is Miss M—. She is a nice girl. My letter is getting long, so I wish all the wigs success. Your loving wig,

MARY E. GEMMILL.

FOURTEEN POSTCARDS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I like to read the letters right off. My brother has written his third letter to the club. I am inclosing a two-cent stamp for a button. We have a mile to go to school. I have two sisters and four brothers. Two of my brothers go to school and myself. I have fourteen postcards. I am nine years old and my next birthday is March 25th, 1910. We have six cows milking. We have seven calves, seven colts, three fields of wheat and one field of oats. There is a railroad track about one hundred and fifty yards from our place and it goes about twenty-five yards away from my auntie's house. We have one hired man; we had another man but he is laid up with roomitisam. I am in the second room in the third grade and my teacher's name is Miss H—. We have not started to burn straw stacks yet. My brother had a horse and she died. My mother bought a locket from my brother and she gave it to me.

Sask. (a) ROSEBUD.

A BABY BROTHER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My uncle takes the ADVOCATE and gives it to us. So seeing other letters in it I thought I would like to write one too. I have a little baby brother a week old. We have new school built here which we started to go to the first of January. Our Christmas tree was on the twenty-fourth of December, and we had a very good time. I would like very much to receive one of your buttons. I now close with a riddle: Up the chimney and down the chimney sixteen corners around about.

Ans.—An umbrella.
Alta. (a) PANSY.

LIKES THE FARM

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—May I join your club? I like the Western Wigwam club the best. Papa has taken the ADVOCATE for a long time and he likes it very much. I like to go to school and I am in the second book. I have two sisters and three brothers. My brothers' names are Archie, Rex and Donald; my sisters are Dena and Ruth. We have about a hundred and twenty hens, thirty-two head of cattle, one colt and seven horses. I like to live on the farm, though we have to go four and a half miles to school. We live thirteen miles from the town of Alix and we go five miles for our mail. I was thirteen the last day of last year. I am inclosing a two-cent stamp for a button and I hope to see my letter in print. A happy New Year to the members of the Western Wigwam.

Alta. (a) ANNA M. WALDRON.

MEN ARE SCARCE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—May I step into your cosy corner once again? This is the second time I have written to your club. My father has taken the ADVOCATE for three years and likes it fine. I enjoy reading the Western Wigwam. I am always glad to get the mail and then I get the paper and read the letters. I like threshing. We had in about 200 acres of grain last summer

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AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

We had threshers two days and the machine did not stop hardly at all here by being broken. We haven't stacked our grain for the last three years because we never can get men to help us, and we have too much to stack it alone.

I like skating very much but I have only been skating one afternoon and now the lake has too much snow on it. I am sending a self addressed stamped envelope for a button.

Sask. (a) PRAIRIE GOPHER.

LIGHTS THE FIRE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Wigwam, so I hope you will not put it in the W. P. B. I enjoy reading the letters. I go to school and am in the fifth grade. I am eleven years of age. I ride on the horse sometimes to school and I help light the fire. I get ten cents a morning for it. I like horses and cattle. I am sending a stamp for a button.

Man. (b) REGGIE GREEN. (11)

MISCHIEVOUS TIGE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to your club. Before I wrote and did not get a button, so I will try again. We are having cold

weather now. We have eleven horses and a little colt whose name is Jess. We have two dogs, Jeff and Tige. Tige is a pup and is very mischievous. He bothers Jeff and sometimes gets bitten, but he soon gets over it. There are about thirty or thirty-two children going to our school. Our teacher's name is Miss F—.

Sask. (a) KATE ORMOND. (9)

THE CHIRPING OF A CHICKADEE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Here I am again! We've had snow for about the last month. The eleventh of November was my birthday. My birthday treat was a pair of mittens and some homemade candy. I go to school nearly every day. I am in the fourth reader. Nearly two years ago I bought a heifer for 35 dollars. She has had two calves. The youngest we expect to butcher this fall. How are the rest of the little Wigs, hey? I wrote once before but did not ask for a button. This time I am sending a two-cent stamp and expect to receive a button. I forgot to say I was just twelve years old on my birthday.

Wishing the Wigs every success I will sign
Alta. (a) CHICKADEE.

THE BOYS' CLUB

This club was formed in the interests of boys from twelve to twenty years. All are welcome. Address the Editor Boys' Club, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

READY TO ASK QUESTIONS.

Editor Boys' Club:—I am greatly interested in the club and would like it to be successful. I could maybe ask questions, but hardly think I could answer many. Of course you can't expect much from me, as I am only an Irish boy.

Alta. CHARLES FINLAY.
(Not expect much from the Irish! Tut, tut! Just the very people we do expect a lot from, and get it too! Bring on your questions. Somebody will answer them and that will help to make the page a success.—Ed.)

AN ATTRACTIVE POND.

Editor Boys' Club:—I am very much interested in the Boys' Club and hope it succeeds. For my part I will do my best.

From John Davidson's letter I got very interested in his trapping hints and would like to correspond with him. Would you please send me his address, so that I could ask him how he makes his traps and other articles?

We have a pond near our house where there are some weasles, groundhogs, gophers and a few muskrats. Last year we got four or five skunks and a groundhog. One morning about eight o'clock a coyote came along and picked up a chicken and ran off with it before we could prevent it, as we had no bullets. One day we noticed we were losing some chickens so Dad stuck a pole in the middle of the chicken yard and got two owls. I am your member.

Man. EVERETT W. COSENS.
(I'll send you John's address, but hope he will write more about his traps to the club, for several boys have been asking for information.—Ed.)

WHO KNOWS THE STARS?

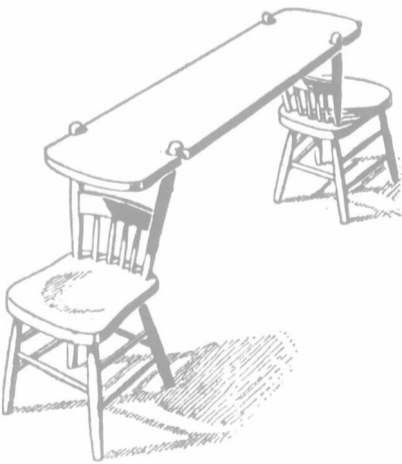
Dear Editor:—I think the Boys' Club is a good idea and all the boys are going to make it as interesting as possible.

I am quite interested in the stars.

I have a good map of the stars and I am studying some of them. I wonder how many of the members like this study. In some of the schools the teachers are giving the scholars lessons in astronomy.

Man. VICTOR MCKAY.
(I wish you would tell us some of the things you have learned about the stars. We would like to know the names of the most important and where to locate them. You will be quite interested in the doings of the comets this year, I should think, for knowing something of a subject always makes it more interesting.—Ed.)

Every boy has watched his mother struggling with the difficulties of a "wobbling" ironing board when she rests it on chairs. The above illustration shows how easily a handy boy can settle that problem for her and give her a solid surface on which to iron.



ONE ANSWER FOR BLAKE.

Editor Boys' Club:—When I was reading a recent issue of the FARMER'S

ADVOCATE I saw three or four questions that Blake was asking.

I will leave the first one for some other person to answer. In regard to the second one, I believe the horse is the most important animal on the farm. And as for the third I believe that it is the different way a person looks at it. If he was brought up on a farm and learned everything right from the first to last he would consider it the best trade there is going, although there are a few things that are disagreeable. I would advise the boys to get a good education and then take up a farm and go at it in the right way; for when farming is done everything else is done.

I enjoyed John Davidson's letter very much and hope that he will not forget to give us all the information he has about Iceland. Wishing the club every success and hoping we can make a great success, I am your ambitious member.

GEORGE WALKER.

A PANTHER AT LARGE.

Editor Boys' Club:—Every one seems to have written before me.

We have five cows, a flock of sheep, of course, and a panther.

I am going to tell you about the panther that came over to this island. First we heard of it and did not believe in it. Then one evening while getting the cows we saw the tracks on the marsh. The next day my sister was walking through the forest, eight miles, so my mother and I went to meet her. I loaded up my muzzle loading gun, which was the only gun I had, while my mother took an axe. We did not see it that day, but later on while going to the harbor we smelled a smell like the lion cages at the zoo. Once we heard a growl in the bushes. Two or three of us went out with guns, but did not see it. A neighbor saw it. Before she saw it she was black and the panther was yellow. At least so they say. The next thing I saw of it was lying dead down at the harbor. It had been shot by one of the islanders.

If we are going to have pen names I will sign my name,

B. C. NIMROD.

(Your panther story is quite exciting. Sister must be braver than most girls to face a forest walk of eight miles with a panther roaming round somewhere on the landscape. The only objection I have to pen names is that it is very hard to keep track of the members. They persist in changing names or fail to give their real names and addresses.—Ed.)

NEW DUTY FOR A SPANIEL.

You have heard of dogs who are very clever at minding sheep but did you ever hear of one who helped to keep order in school? A teacher in Washington has a black cocker spaniel who goes every day with her to school in a part of the town where there are so many people that there is not room for them to keep dogs in their homes. Hector loves the school children, and they love him, and when he barks at them to make them stop whispering, they obey. When they spell D-o-g, he wags his tail.—Century Path.

The Golden Dog

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F.R.C.S.

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The two ladies paused upon the stone steps. Amelie clasped her arm round Heloise, whom she pressed to her bosom and said, "Think before you knock at this door and cross the threshold for the last time, Heloise! You must not do it for my sake darling."

"No, Amelie," replied she sadly. "It is not wholly for your sake. I would I could say it were! Alas! If I remained in the world, I could even now pity Le Gardeur, and follow him to the world's end; but it must not—cannot be. Do not seek to dissuade me, Amelie, for it is useless."

"Your mind is made up, then, to go in with me my Heloise?" said Amelie, with a fond, questioning look.

Poor Appetite

indicates weakness of the stomach nerves which control the desire for food. It is a sure sign that the digestive organs need the help of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

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"Fully, finally, and forever!" replied she, with energy that left no room for doubt. "I long ago resolved to ask the community to let me die with them. My object, dear sister, is like yours: to spend my life in prayers and supplications for Le Gardeur, and be laid, when God calls me to his rest, by the side of our noble aunt, Mere Madelaine de Repentigny, whose lamp still burns in the Chapel of the Saints, as if to light you and me to follow in her footsteps."

"It is for Le Gardeur's sake I too go," replied Amelie; "to veil my face from the eyes of a world I am ashamed to see, and to expiate, if I can, the innocent blood that has been shed. But the sun shines very bright for those to whom its beams are still pleasant!" said she, looking around sadly as if it were for the last time she bade adieu to the sun, which she should never again behold under the free vault of heaven.

Heloise turned slowly to the door of the convent. "Those golden rays that shine through the wicket," said she, "and form a cross upon the pavement within, as we often observed with a schoolgirl admiration, are the only rays to gladden me now. I care no more for the light of the sun. I will live henceforth in the blessed light of the lamb of Repentigny. My mind is fixed, and I will not leave you, Amelie. 'Where thou goest I will go, where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God.'"

Amelie kissed her cousin tenderly. "So be it, then, Heloise. Your heart is broken as well as mine. We will pray together for Le Gardeur, beseeching God to pity and forgive."

Amelie knocked at the door twice before a sound of light footsteps was heard within. A veiled nun appeared at the little wicket and looked gravely out a moment upon the two postulantes for admission, repeating the formula usual on such occasions.

"What seek you my sisters?"

"To come in and find rest, good

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Madam!



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Mere des Seraphins," replied Amelie, to whom the portiere was well known. "We desire to leave the world and live henceforth with the community in the service of our blessed Lord, and to pray for the sins of others as well as our own.

"It is a pious desire, and no one stands at the door and knocks but it is opened. Wait, my sisters, I will summon the Lady Superior to admit you."

The nun disappeared for a few minutes. Her voice was heard again as she returned to the wicket: "The Lady Superior deposes to Mere Esther the privilege, on this occasion, of receiving the welcome postulantes of the house of Repentigny."

The portiere retired from the wicket. The heavy door swung noiselessly back opening the way into a small antechamber, floored with smooth flags, and containing a small table and a seat or two. On either side of the interior door of the antechamber was a turnstile or tourelle, which enabled the inmates within to receive anything from the outside world without being themselves seen. Amelie and Heloise passed through the inner door, which opened as of its own accord, as they approached it with trembling steps and troubled mien.

A tall nun, of commanding figure but benign aspect, received the two ladies with the utmost affection, as well-known friends.

Mere Esther wore a black robe sweeping the ground. It was bound at the waist by a leathern girdle. A black veil fell on each side of the snowy fillet that covered her forehead, and half covered the white wimple upon her neck and bosom.

At the first sight of the veil thrown over the heads of Amelie and Heloise, and the agitation of both, she knew at once that the time of these two girls, like that of many others, had come. Their arrival was a repetition of the old, old story, of which her long experience had witnessed many instances.

"Good mother," exclaimed Amelie, throwing her arms around the nun, who folded her tenderly to her bosom although her face remained calm and passionless, "we are come at last! Heloise and I wish to live and die in the monastery. Good mother Esther will you take us in?"

"Welcome both!" replied mere Esther, kissing each of them on the forehead. "The virgins who enter in with the bridegroom to the marriage are those whose lamps are burning! The lamp of Repentigny is never extinguished in the Chapel of Saints, nor is the door of the monastery ever shut against one of your house."

"Thanks, good mother! But we bring a heavy burden with us. No one but God can tell the weight and the pain of it!" said Amelie sadly.

"I know, Amelie, I know; but says our blessed Lord? 'Come unto me all ye that are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.'"

"I seek not rest, good mother," replied she sadly, "but a place for penance, to melt heaven with prayers for the innocent blood that has been shed to-day, that it be not recorded forever against my brother. Oh, Mere Esther, you know my brother, Le Gardeur; how generous and kind he was! You have heard of the terrible occurrence in the market-place?"

"Yes, I have heard," said the nun. "Bad news reaches us ever soonest. It fills me with amazement that one so noble as your brother should have done so terrible a deed."

"Oh, Mere Esther!" exclaimed Amelie eagerly. "It was not Le Gardeur in his senses who did it. No, he never knowingly struck the blow that has killed me as well as the good Bourgeois! Alas! he knew not what he did. But

still he has done it, and my remaining time left on earth must be spent in sackcloth and ashes, beseeching God for pardon and mercy for him."

"The community will join you in your prayers, Amelie," replied the Mere.

Esther stood wrapt in thought for a few minutes. "Heloise!" said she, addressing the fair cousin of Amelie, "I have long expected you in the monastery. You struggled hard for the world and its delights, but God's hand was stronger than your purposes. When He calls, be it in the darkest night, happy is she who rises instantly to follow her Lord!"

"He has indeed called me, O mother and I desire only to become a faithful servant of His tabernacle forever. I pray, good Mere Esther, for your intercession with the Mere de la Nativite. The venerable Lady Superior used to say we were dowerless brides, we of the house of Lotbiniere."

"But you shall not be dowerless, Heloise!" burst out Amelie. "You shall enter the convent with as rich a dowry as ever accompanied an Ursuline."

"No, Amelie; if they will not accept me for myself, I will imitate my aunt the admirable queteuse, who, being like me, a dowerless postulante, begged from house to house throughout the city for the means to open to her door of the monastery."

"Heloise," replied Mere Esther, "this is idle fear. We have waited for you, knowing that one day you would come, and you will be most welcome dowered or not!"

"You are ever kind, mere Esther, but could you know I should come to you?" asked Heloise with a look of inquiry.

"Alas, Heloise, we know more of the world and its doings than is well for us. Our monastery is like the ear of Dionysius: not a whisper in the city escapes us. Oh, darling, we knew you had failed in your one great desire upon earth, and that you would seek consolation where it is only to be found, in the arms of your Lord."

"It is true, mother; I had but one desire upon earth, and it is crushed; one little bird that nestled awhile in my bosom, and it has flown away. The event of to-day has stricken me and Amelie alike, and we come together to wear out the stones of your pavement praying for the hapless brother of Amelie."

"And the object of Heloise's faithful love!" replied the nun with tender sympathy. "Oh! how could Le Gardeur de Repentigny refuse a heart like yours Heloise, for the sake of that wild daughter of levity, Angelique des Meloises?"

"But come, I will conduct you to the venerable Lady Superior, who is in the garden conversing with Grand-mere St. Pierre, and your old friend and mistress, Mere Ste. Helene."

The news of the tragedy in the market-place had been early carried to the Convent by the ubiquitous Bonhomme Michael, who was out that day on one of his multifarious errands in the service of the community.

The news had passed quickly through the Convent, agitating the usually quiet nuns, and causing the wildest commotion among the classes of girls, who were assembled at their morning lessons in the great schoolroom. The windows were clustered with young comely heads, looking out in every direction, while nuns in alarm streamed from the long passages to the lawn, where sat the venerable Superior, Mere Migeon de la Nativite, under a broad ash-tree, sacred to the Convent by the memories that clustered around it. The Ste. Theresa of Canada, Mere Marie de l'Incarnation, for lack of a better roof, in the first days of her

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mission, used to gather under that tree the wild Hurons as well as the young children of the colonists, to give them their first lesson in religion and letters.

Mere Esther held up her finger warningly to the nuns not to speak as she passed onward through the long corridors, dim with narrow lights and guarded by images of saints, until she came into an open square flagged with stones. In the walls of the court a door opened upon the garden into which a few steps downwards conducted them.

The garden of the monastery was spacious and kept with great care. The walks meandered around beds of flowers, and under the boughs of apple-trees, and by espaliers of ancient pears and plums.

The fruit had long been gathered in, and only a few yellow leaves hung upon the autumnal trees, but the grass was still green on the lawn where stood the great ash-tree of Mere Marie de l'Incarnation. The last hardy flowers of autumn lingered in this sheltered spot.

In these secluded alleys the quiet recluses usually walked and meditated in peace, for here man's disturbing voice was never heard.

But to-day a cluster of agitated nuns gathered around the great ash-tree, and here and there stood groups of black and white veils; some were talking, while others knelt silently before the guardian of the house, the image of St. Joseph, which overlooked the spot, considered particularly sacred to prayer and meditation.

The sight of Mere Esther, followed by the well-known figures of Amelie and Heloise, caused every head to turn with a look of recognition; but the nuns were too well disciplined to express either surprise or curiosity in the presence of Mere Migeon, however much they felt of both. They stood apart at a sign of the Lady Superior, leaving her with a nun attendant on each side to receive Mere Esther and her two companions.

Mere Migeon de la Nativite was old in years, but fresh in looks and alert in spirit. Her features were set in that peculiar expression of drooping eyelids and placid lips which belongs to the Convent, but she could look up and flash out on occasion with an air of command derived from high berth and a long exercise of authority as Superior of the Ursulines, to which office the community had

elected her as many trienniums as their rules permitted.

Mere Migeon had been nearly half a century a nun, and felt as much pride as humility in the reflection. She liked power, which, however, she exercised wholly for the benefit of her subjects in the Convent, and wore her veil with as much dignity as the queen of her crown. But, if not exempt from some traces of human infirmity, she made amends by devoting herself night and day to the spiritual and temporal welfare of the community, who submitted to her government with extreme deference and unquestioning obedience.

Mere Migeon had directed the two sorrowing ladies to be brought into the garden, where she would receive them under the old tree of Mere Marie de l'Incarnation.

She arose with affectionate eagerness as they entered, and embraced them one after the other, kissing them on the cheek; "her little prodigals returning to the house of their father and mother, after feeding on the husks of vanity in the gay world which was never made for them."

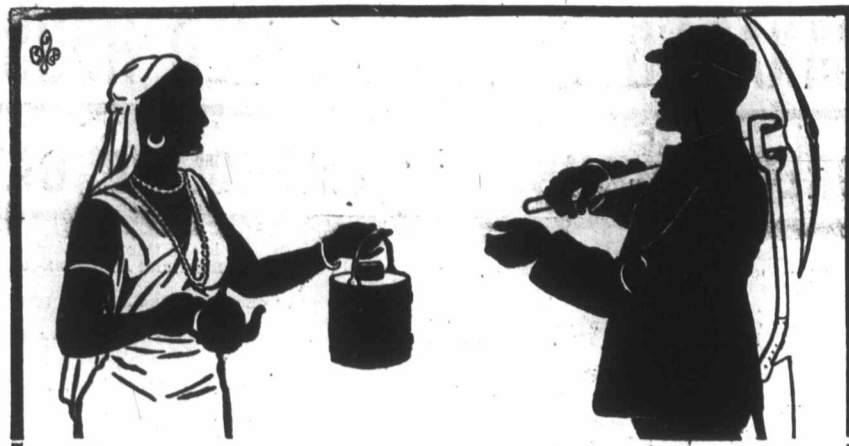
"We will kill the fatted calf in honor of your return, Amelie. Will we not, Mere Esther?" said the Lady Superior, addressing Amelie rather than Heloise.

"Not for me reverend Mere; you shall kill no fatted calf, real or symbolical, for me!" exclaimed Amelie. "I come only to hide myself in your cloister, to submit myself to your most austere discipline. I have given up all. Oh, my Mere, I have given up all! None but God can know what I have given up forever!"

"You were to have married the son of the Bourgeois, were you not, Amelie?" asked the Superior, who, as the aunt of Varin, and by family ties connected with certain leading spirits of the Grand Company, had no liking for the Bourgeois Philibert; her feelings, too, had been wrought upon by a recital of the serman preached in the market-place that morning.

"Oh, speak not of it, good Mere! I was betrothed to Pierre Philibert and how am I requiting his love? I should have been his wife, but for this dreadful deed of my brother. The Convent is all that is left to me now."

"Your aunt called herself the humble handmaid of Mary, and the lamp of Repentigny will burn all the brighter trimmed by a daughter of her noble house," answered Mere Migeon.



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"By two daughters, good Mere! Heloise is equally a daughter of our house," replied Amelie, with a touch of feeling.

Mere Esther whispered a few words in the ear of the Superior, advising her to concede to every request of Amelie and Heloise, and returned to the wicket to answer some other hasty call from the troubled city.

Messengers despatched by Bonhomme Michael followed one another at short intervals, bringing to the Convent exact details of all that occurred in the streets, with the welcome tidings at last that the threatened outbreak had been averted by the prompt interposition of the Governor and troops. Comparative quietness again reigned in every quarter of the city.

Le Gardeur de Repentigny had voluntarily surrendered himself to the guard and given up his sword, being overwhelmed with remorse for his act. He had been placed, not in irons as he had demanded, but as a prisoner in the strong ward of the Castle of St. Louis.

"Pray you, reverend Mere Superior," said Amelie, "permit us now to go to the Chapel of Saints to lay our hearts, as did our kinswoman, Madelaine de Repentigny, at the feet of our Lady of Grand Pouvoir."

"Go, my children, and our prayers shall go with you," replied the Superior; "the lamp of Repentigny will burn brighter than ever to-night to welcome you."

The Chapel of Saints was held in reverence as the most sacred place in the monastery. It contained the shrines and relics of many saints and martyrs. The devout nuns lavished upon it their choicest works of embroidery, painting, and gilding, in the arts of which they were eminent. The old Sacristaine was kneeling before the altar as Amelie and Heloise entered the Chapel.

An image of the virgin occupied a niche in the Chapel wall, and before it burned the silver lamp of Repentigny which had been hung there two generations before, in memory of the miraculous call of Madalaine de Repentigny and her victory over the world.

The high bred and beautiful Madelaine had been the delight and pride of Ville Marie. Stricken with grief by the death of a young officer to whom she was affianced, she retired to Quebec, and lived, till, at the feet of our Lady

of Pouvoir, beseeching her a sign if it was her will that she should become an Ursuline.

The sign was given, and Madelaine de Repentigny at once exchanged her gay robes for the coarse black gown and veil, and hung up this votive lamp before the Madonna as a perpetual memorial of her miraculous call.

Seven generations of men have passed away since then. The house of Repentigny has disappeared from their native land. Their name and fame lie buried in oblivion, except in that little Chapel of the Saints where their lamp still burns brightly as ever. The pious nuns of St. Ursule, as the last custodians of the traditions of New France, preserve that sole memorial of the glories and misfortunes of the noble house—the lamp of Repentigny.

Amelie and Heloise remained long in the Chapel of Saints, kneeling upon the hard floor as they prayed with tears and sobs for the soul of the Bourgeois and for God's pity and forgiveness upon Le Gardeur.

To Amelie's woes was added the terrible consciousness that, by this deed of her brother, Pierre Philibert was torn from her forever. She pictured to herself his grief, his love and despair, perhaps his vengeance and to add to all, she, his betrothed bride, had forsaken him and fled like a guilty thing, without waiting to see if he condemned her.

An hour ago Amelie had been the envy and delight of her gay bridesmaids. Her heart had overflowed like a fountain of wine, intoxicating all about her with joy at the hope of the speedy coming of her bridegroom. Suddenly the idols of her life had been shattered as by a thunder-bolt, and lay in fragments around her feet.

The thought came upon her like the rush of angry wings. She knew that all was over between her and Pierre. The cloister and the veil were all that were left to Amelie de Repentigny.

"Heloise, dearest sister!" exclaimed she, "my conscience tells me I have done right, but my heart accuses me of wrong to Pierre, of falseness to my plighted vows in forsaking him and yet, not for heaven itself would I have forsaken Pierre. Would that I were dead! Oh, what have I done Heloise, to deserve such chastisement as this from God?"

Amelie threw her arms around

the neck of Heloise, and leaning her head on her bosom, wept long and without restraint, for none saw them save God.

"Listen!" said Heloise, as the swelling strains of the organ floated up from the Convent chapel. The soft voices of the nuns mingled in plaintive harmony as they sang the hymn of the virgin:

"Pia Mater! Fons amoris!
Me sentire vim doloris
Fac, ut tecum lugeam!"

Again came the soft pleading notes of the sacred hymn:

"Quando corpus morietur,
Fac ut animae donetur
Paradisi gloria! Amen!"

The harmony filled the ears of Amelie and Heloise, like the lap of the waves of eternity upon the world's shore. It died away, and they continued praying before Our Lady of Grand Pouvoir.

The silence was suddenly broken. Hasty steps traversed the little chapel. A rush of garments caused Amelie and Heloise to turn around, and in an instant they were both clasped in the passionate embrace of the Lady de Tilly, who had arrived at the Convent.

"My dear children, my poor, stricken daughters," exclaimed she, kissing them passionately and mingling her tears with theirs, "what have you done to be dashed to the earth by such a stroke of divine wrath?"

"Oh, aunt pardon us for what we have done!" exclaimed Amelie, "and for not asking your consent, but alas! it is God's will and doing! I have given up the world; do not blame me, aunt!"

"Nor me, aunt!" added Heloise; "I have long known that the cloister was my whole heritage, and I now claim it."

"Blame you, darling! Oh, Amelie, in the shame and agony of this day I could share the cloister with you myself forever, but my work is out in the wide world, and I must not withdraw my hand!"

"Have you seen Le Gardeur? Oh aunt! have you seen my brother?" asked Amelie, seizing her hand passionately.

"I have seen him, and wept over him," was the reply. "Oh, Amelie! great as is his offence, his crime,—yes, I will be honest calling it such,—no deeper contrition could rend his heart had he committed all the sins forbidden in the Decalogue. He demands a court martial to condemn him at once to death, upon his own self-accusation and confession of the murder of the good Bourgeois."

"Oh, aunt, and he loved the Bourgeois so! It seems like a hideous dream of fright and nightmare that Le Gardeur should assail the father of Pierre Philibert, and mine that was to be!"

At this thought the poor girl flung herself upon the bosom of the Lady de Tilly, convulsed and torn by as bitter sobs as ever drew human pity.

"Le Gardeur! Le Gardeur! Good God! what will they do with him, aunt? Is he to die?" cried she imploringly, as with streaming eyes she looked at her aunt.

"Listen, Amelie! Compose yourself and you shall hear. I was in the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires when I received the tidings. It was long before the messenger found me. I rose instantly and hastened to the house of the Bourgeois, where its good master lay dead in his bloody vesture. I cannot describe the sad sight, Amelie! I there learned that the Governor and La Corne St. Luc had been to the house of the Bourgeois and had returned to the Castle."

"Oh, aunt, did you see him? Did

you see the good old Bourgeois? And you know he is dead?"

"Yes, Amelie, I saw him, and could have wished my eye-sight blasted forever after. Do not ask me more."

"But I must, aunt! Did you see—oh why may I not yet utter his dear name—did you see Pierre?"

"Yes, Amelie. Pierre came home unexpectedly while I was weeping over the dead corpse of his father. Poor Pierre! my own sorrows were naught to his silent grief! It was more terrible than the wildest outburst of passion I ever saw!"

"And what did he say? Oh, aunt, tell me all! Do not spare me one word, however bitter! Did he not curse you? Did he not curse me? And above all, Le Gardeur? Oh, he cursed us all; he heaped a blasting malediction upon the whole house of Repentigny, did he not?"

"Amelie, be composed! Do not look at me so wildly with these dear eyes, and I will tell you." Her aunt tried to soothe her with fond caresses.

"I will be composed! I am calm! Look now, aunt, I am calm!" exclaimed the grief stricken girl, whose every nerve was quivering with wild excitement.

The Lady de Tilly and Heloise made her sit down, while each held forcibly a hand to prevent an excess of hysteria. Mere Ste. Vierge rose hastily and left the chapel to fetch water.

"Amelie, the nobleness of Pierre Philibert is almost beyond the range of fallible mortals," said the Lady de Tilly. "In the sudden crash of all his hopes he would not utter a word of invective against your brother. His heart tells him that Le Gardeur has been the senseless instrument of others in this crime."

A thousand thanks dearest aunt, for your true appreciation of Pierre! I know he deserves it all; and when the veil covers my head forever from the eyes of men, it will be my sole joy to reflect that Pierre Philibert was worthy, more than worthy, of my love! But what said he further, aunt? Oh, tell me all!"

"He rose from his knees beside the corpse of his father," continued the lady, "and seeing me kneeling, raised me and seated me in a chair beside him. He asked me where you were, and who was with you to support and comfort you in this storm of affliction. I told him and he kissed me, exclaiming, 'Oh, aunt,—mother, what shall I do?'"

"Oh, aunt! did Pierre say that? Did he call you aunt and mother? And he did not curse me at all? Poor Pierre!" And she burst out into a flood of tears which nothing could control.

"Yes, Amelie! His heart is bleeding to death with this dreadful sword-stroke of Le Gardeur's," said the Lady de Tilly, after waiting till she recovered somewhat.

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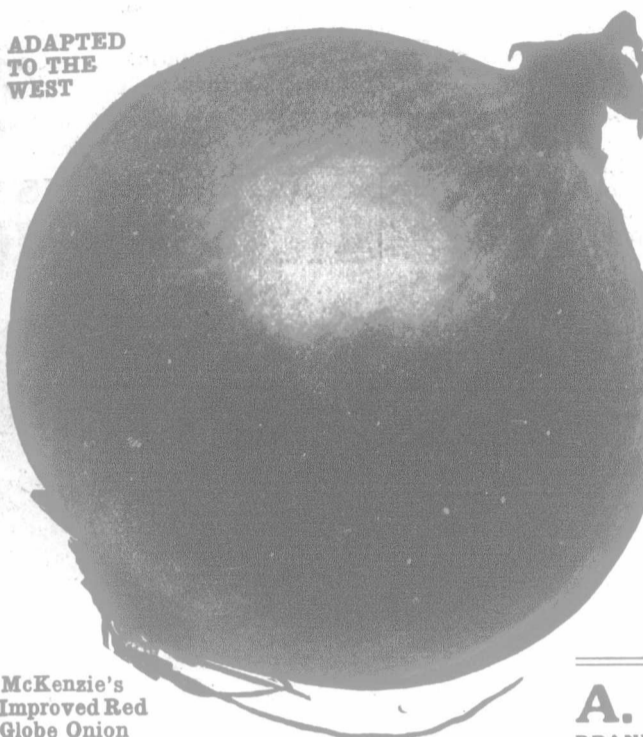
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"Will he not slay Le Gardeur? Will he not deem it his duty to kill my brother and his?" cried she. "He is a soldier and must!"

"Listen, Amelie! There is a divinity in Pierre that we see only in the noblest of men; he will not slay Le Gardeur. He is his brother and yours, and will regard him as such. Whatever he might have done in the first impulse of anger, Pierre will not now seek the life of Le Gardeur. He knows too well whence the blow has really come. He has been deeply touched by the remorse and self accusation of Le Gardeur."

"I could kiss his feet! my noble Pierre! Oh, aunt, aunt! what have I lost! But I was betrothed to him, was I not?" She started up with a shriek of mortal agony. "They never can recall that!" she cried wildly. "He was to have been mine! He is still mine, and forever will be mine! Death will reunite what life is sundered! Will it not, aunt?"

"Yes; be composed, darling, and I will tell you more. Nay, do not look at me so, Amelie!" The Lady de Tilly stroked her cheek and kissed the dark eyes that seemed flaring out of their sockets with maddening excitement.

"When I had recovered strength to go to the Castle to see the Count, Pierre supported me thither. He dared not trust himself to see Le Gardeur, who from his prison sent message after message to him to beg death at his hand."

"I held a brief conference with the Governor, La Corne St. Luc, and a few gentlemen, who were hastily gathered together in the council-chamber. I pleaded long, not for pardon,—not even for Le Gardeur could I ask for pardon, Amelie!" exclaimed the just and noble woman, "but for a calm consideration of the terrible circumstances which had surrounded him in the Palace of the Intendant, and which had led directly to the catastrophe."

(To be continued).

GOSSIP

MEAT PACKERS DEFEND THEIR POSITION

The *National Provisioner* of Chicago, in a recent issue takes up the ease of

the meat packers, whose affairs have been the subject of much public scrutiny of late, and in an editorial article punctures some of the arguments that have been used by the general and magazine press to create distrust in the meat packing industry of the United States. While the article in question refers chiefly to American conditions, we have been told so repeatedly that the same conditions obtain in the meat trade in Canada as obtains in the United States, the reply should be of general interest. For the information of our readers we reproduce the greater part of the article:

The *National Provisioner* has not attempted to reply to the mass of wild and incoherent matter which has appeared in print on the question of meat prices. To attempt a reply to all these sensational emanations would be like engaging in a joint debate with the inmates of an insane asylum. However, it is proper that some notice should be taken of such deliberate attempts to mislead the public, especially when they appear in publications of national circulation. Such an attempt was made in a recent issue of *Collier's Weekly*, and it has drawn a reply from two of the best known and most successful independent meat packers in the country.

The public has been taught to regard the meat industry as entirely within the control of a few big packers, designated as the "beef trust." That hundreds of able and successful packers have built up their enterprises alongside those of the big packers is a fact known to everyone in the trade, but perhaps not so well known to the public which takes its information from that section of the sensational and ignorant press referred to. The American Meat Packers' Association, with its 400 or 500 members, is a monument to the growth and success of the so-called independent packers of the country, and it is perhaps appropriate that a reply to the assaults of the sensationalists should come from two of the leaders in this association, one its former president and the other a member of the present executive committee.

It is worth while to note that the article says that several years ago the packers were restrained from underselling local dealers in some places, thereby increasing prices. The present complaint, it seems, is that the packers are not now selling at the excessively low prices which at that time were complained about.

It is interesting also to note that the article finds fault with the report of the commissioner of the department of commerce and labor, because it clearly showed that the packers were earning only a small profit of their annual sales. It also strangely omits similar statements of Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture, who points out in his current annual report that the increased price of meats is not due to any large profit of the packers. The article alleges that in fifteen years

Wheat has risen	100%
Corn " "	106%
Eggs " "	204%
Butter " "	158%
Potatoes " "	100%
Beans " "	147%

But it does not enumerate meats in this category because, according to the most exaggerated figures, beef has risen only about 80 per cent.

One of the features of the article is its statement that cold storage creates an artificial level of prices. It is gratifying to note that it is conceded that cold storage actually levels prices; that is to say, makes them the more nearly uniform the year round. But, unfortunately, erroneously and inconsistently, the article goes on to say that the cold storage warehouses are employed to create corners and to manipulate fictitious values. This statement should not be made against cold storage as a system. In fact, it is obviously erroneous. Why? Simply because the goods put into cold storage warehouses cannot be held indefinitely. The owners of the products are at an expense for interest and cost of warehousing, and besides it is obviously impossible to maintain a permanent "corner" in any large commodity, as it is intimated in the cold storage men are doing.

The fact is that, before cold storage, the perishable products of the summer season had to be consumed at the time they were ready for use; otherwise, they were destroyed by decay. To some extent and as to some products, preservation was accomplished in the country by means of cellars and by burying products in the ground. The cold storage warehouse is simply the improved expansion of this practice. It is the making of gigantic cellars at the great food markets where during the season of excess supply the surplus is put away for the season of scarcity.

It is plain to anyone who understands markets and prices that the cold storage depositors cannot buy more than the

surplus of summer or they will greatly advance prices against themselves. And if they buy only the surplus, they can conserve it for the public use for seasons in which—but for them and the cold storage warehouse—it would probably be unobtainable.

As to the prices at which cold storage goods are sold—well, goods must be offered at prices which will attract buyers. Goods in cold storage cannot go on accumulating all the time or the warehouses will burst, and also those financing the purchase of goods. As a matter of fact, no wholesale price for cold storage goods now, in these times of clamor about high prices, is as high as the prices of the same articles which prevailed throughout the West at many times before cold storage came into vogue.

The article in question says that eggs were put into cold storage at from 14 to 16 cents per dozen. This is erroneous, as to last year at least. The eggs that were put into cold storage cost more than 22 cents per dozen. They say that these eggs have been and are being sold for 50 to 60 cents a dozen. As a matter of fact the wholesale price of storage eggs at no time has been more than 23 to 26 cents a dozen. The margin of profit is small, if any margin exists over carrying charges. These figures can and will be verified, and proof of them will—if desired—be furnished.

But while these and other statements in the article are entirely misleading, the figures offered in the article concerning live cost, selling price and packers' profits on beef are conspicuously untrue. We will quote what is said on the point:

"For his beef on the hoof the Western cattle raiser is receiving 7 cents a pound, or \$84 as the price of a 1,200-pound steer. The packer takes his profits from the by-products of the steer, amounting to \$20, and sells 800 pounds of meat at 11 cents per pound, \$88, receiving a total of \$108. The combined packing houses of the beef trust sell \$700,000,000 worth of meat and products annually, for which reason a small advance in prices yields a vast total."

To fully elucidate this matter, let us take a concrete illustration: "1,200 pound steer at 5 1/2 cents—the market price for steers of this grade alive (Western) figures \$66 cost for the animal. The expense for buying, killing, cooling, loading and other items is about \$2 per head. The hide, fat and all other by-products at actual whole

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It will no doubt interest you to learn that your new breed of barley not only ripened up very early, but gave me a yield of 72 bushels to the acre. The grain is very large and plump, and has a very thin hull. It weighs like lead. At the recent Brandon Winter Fair I won sweepstakes with seed grown from this barley. It scored 94½ points and weighed 56½ pounds per measured bushel.

R. H. CARTER.

Write for samples, price and Catalogue which in addition describes extremely early and remarkably productive Regenerated Red Fife Wheat and Pedigree Oats that have beaten all previous records for yield and quality. Free on request.

Garton Pedigree Seed Co.

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HIGHEST FOOD-VALUE.

EPPS'S COCOA is a treat to Children, a sustenance to the worker, a boon to the thrifty housewife.

BREAKFAST SUPPER CHILDREN THRIVE ON "EPPS'S."
In strength, delicacy of flavour, nutritiousness and economy in use "Epps's" is unsurpassed.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

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In answering please mention this paper.

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sale prices average not over \$18 per animal. Thus the dressed beef costs \$50 and weighs 665 pounds, the cost per pound to the packer being 7.52 cents per pound. As stated in the paragraph quoted, such an animal would net 800 pounds of dressed beef, equivalent to 67 per cent. of the animal's gross weight. This is 10 per cent. in excess of the actual ratio which prevails and which every cattleman knows.

The grade of beef described sells at the packers' establishment at 7½ cents a pound, wholesale. Thus the steer which costs the packer \$66, plus \$2 for killing, dressing, etc., total \$68, returns to the packer \$51.54 for the dressed beef and \$18 for the hide, fat and other by-products, a total of \$69.54. This is equivalent to a profit on the beef of a quarter of a cent per pound. These figures emphatically contradict and disprove the exaggerated statement made that the packer makes a profit of \$18 on handling such an animal as that described.

It is said further that "during the height of the present agitation when the packers were refusing to make any notable reductions in prices which are higher than this country has ever before known, beef was selling in New York and London as follows:

	New York	London
	Cents	Cents
Loins	23 @ 28	15 @ 19
Round steak	20 @ 24	16 @ 20
Chuck steak	14 @ 18	12 @ 16

The foregoing figures appear to be retailers' prices, and they do not relate to the prices which packers charge for beef in bulk. The wholesale price which packers receive for loins, round steak and chuck, is less than one-half the amount quoted as the selling price in New York. The packers are not in the retail business, and charge retailers at home and abroad the same prices, plus the freight.

It has been claimed that for "the year ending October 2, 1909, Swift and Company could show net earnings of 13.6 per cent. on a capitalization of \$60,000,000, which capitalization has been increased \$40,000,000 within the last ten years. The first statement made public by Armour & Company last year revealed net earnings of 35.6 per cent. on a capitalization of \$20,000,000.

Calculation of this sort is misleading. As a matter of fact actual values of investments are always hard to accurately determine. The real test is "How much profit do the packers make on the sale of goods marketed by them?" Do they make as much as other great industries? By no means. Their profit is about 3 cents on each dollar of sales, and from this profit their interest and dividends have to be paid.

The published statement of Armour & Company shows the capital investment therein to be \$90,000,000, namely, \$20,000,000 capital stock investment, and an additional \$70,000,000 capital investment shown therein as surplus. The profits of the company are, therefore, shown to be less than eight per cent. on the permanent investment therein, instead of 35 per cent.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

A recent issue of Census and Statistics Monthly contains the following in regard to the conservation of the natural resources of Canada:

The Commission of Conservation, appointed under the Dominion Act of Parliament of May 19, 1909, held its first annual meeting in Ottawa from January 18 to 21, 1910, when the Hon. Clifford Sifton, chairman, delivered an inaugural address, covering the whole field of the work which the commission has been constituted to undertake. Although this work is to be purely deliberative and advisory the problems to be investigated are both numerous and important, and the labors of the commission are likely to have far-reaching effects upon the development of Canadian resources. Mr. Sifton's address dealt with the natural resources of Canada under the headings of minerals, fisheries, public health, inland waters, fisheries, land and forests. All these subjects have a real interest for the whole of the people of Canada, but the first two, water, land and forestry, have a direct bearing upon practical conservation of the farmers of Canada.

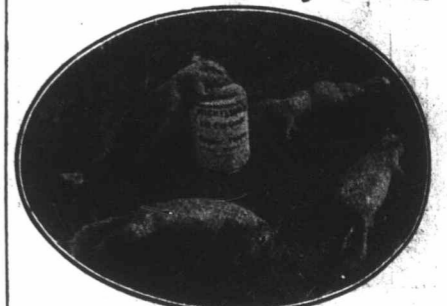
DISPERSION SALE

of Pure-bred SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES by Public Auction, on Thursday, March 31st, 1910, 4½ miles northwest of Manitou.

Herd consists of 24 females and 7 males, also 1 Clydesdale stallion and 1 filly, each 2 years old. Trains from both east and west stop at Binney Siding on my farm.

John W. Ridley, Manitou, Man.
John Gibson, T. C. Norris, Auctioneers.
Catalog sent on request.

MICKELSON'S KILL-EM-QUICK



TRADE MARK GOPHER POISON

Guaranteed to kill gophers, squirrels, field mice, groundhogs, rats, mice, wolves, coyotes, rabbits and badgers or the purchase price refunded. 75c size package contains 2,000 poisonous doses and the \$1.25 size 4,000 for the extermination of the gopher and squirrel pest.

No. Pkgs.	75c Size	\$1.25 Size
1 Pkg.	.75 each	1.25 each
6 "	.70 "	1.20 "
25 "	.65 "	1.15 "
100 "	.60 "	1.10 "
200 "	.55 "	1.05 "
300 "	.57 "	1.03 "
500 "	.55 "	1.00 "

"KILL-EM-QUICK" is sold by and can be secured at above prices from the druggists and drug dealers throughout the provinces. Mickelson's "Kill-Em-Quick" Gopher Poison has a peculiar odor which attracts the pests and being very pleasant to the taste they eat the prepared grain in preference to any other food.

This patent preparation is in powder form and when mixed with moist grain it adheres to and forms a coating on the outside of the kernels. "Kill-Em-Quick" thus comes in immediate contact with the tissues of the stomach and the result from its action is almost instantaneous.

Try "KILL-EM-QUICK" at our risk (Cash refund guarantee printed on every package) and rid your fields of these grain destroyers. Order the quantity desired from your druggist or drug dealer, but if none in stock, accept no other poison, but have "Kill-Em-Quick" ordered for you from the Bole Drug Company (Jobbers) Dept. H., Winnipeg, Man., our Canadian Representatives.

If impossible to secure "Kill-Em-Quick" as stated, send your order and remit for such quantity as desired at above prices (which are F.O.B. Winnipeg) to the Bole Drug Company, Dept. H., Winnipeg, Man., giving the name of your druggist or drug dealer, upon receipt of which the shipment will receive prompt attention.

"KILL-EM-QUICK" ALWAYS KILLS
Complete information, folders, testimonials, etc., furnished on request.

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WINNIPEG, MAN., or MINNEAPOLIS, MIN.

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All selected for the West, and we are having enormous sales. It pays to buy from us, because we save you money. Selected Banner oats, per bushel. \$ 0.85
Selected Mandschuri Barley, bush. .95
Selected Red Fife spring wheat, 1.65
bush. 12.00
Gov. test brome grass seed, cwt. . 4.75
Selected millet seed, cwt. 8.50
Selected Western rye grass, cwt. . . 5.95
Re-cleaned timothy, cwt. 17.00
Re-cleaned Red clover, cwt. 2.00
Bags for above, 25c. each
Seed potatoes, Early Pride, bush. . 2.00
Seed potatoes, Hersee's Early Market, bush. 2.50
Sacks free.

Send your order today, before we are sold.
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will look to the commission for advice leading to national measures in the benefits of which they will participate.

One of the first enterprises the commission proposes to itself is an inventory of the natural resources of Canada, prepared from the best available information. Mr. Sifton gave figures showing that the water powers of Canada amounted to something like 16.70 million horse-power, of which only about half a million horse-power have as yet been developed. He quoted the statement of a Toronto engineer that "viewed from the hydro-electric standpoint Switzerland undoubtedly has led all other countries." The application of electric power to agricultural operations is a problem of the near future, for its advantages over coal are obvious. In Northern Italy, owing to the abundance and accessibility of water-power, electricity is available both for light and power in the villages, and threshing machines are fitted with dynamos for the application of electric power. The means by which the water powers of Canada may be made economically available both for industrial and agricultural purposes may well engage the attention of the new commission. Mr. Sifton referred to the damage done by spring freshets which cause loss of fertility by erosion of the soil. He pointed out that the available supplies of water might be augmented: (1) by methods of agricultural treatment which diminish the run-off and hold the proper quantity for the absorption by the soil; (2) by catchment areas which prevent the spring freshets; and (3) by preservation of forest growth which furnishes the best possible reservoir. The misuse of water in connection with sewage disposal is another point. The problem of sewage disposal is one that has yet to be solved satisfactorily. In Great Britain sewage farms are worked under municipal control outside some of the larger towns; but the system by which sewage is poured into rivers whence are drawn the public supplies of drinking water deserves only the strongest condemnation.

Canada as a new country is fortunate in that vast areas of land are in the hands of the federal or provincial governments. It is therefore greatly to be desired that the future regulations for its disposal should prevent the wanton exhaustion of fertility which has been so marked a feature of previous exploitation. It may be true that conditions in Western Canada do not at present admit of the intensive farming that is pursued elsewhere; but there should be a via media between this and the cynical indifference to the future displayed by the settler who grows wheat until the soil will grow it no longer, when he sells out to the tenderfoot and moves west. In Great Britain the leases of landowners contain stringent clauses to prevent the exhaustion of fertility in the interests both of the landowner himself and of future tenants, while successive agricultural holdings acts dating from 1875 assure to outgoing tenants compensation for the value of unexhausted improvements. In Canada, where the state is the landlord over immense areas, it ought not to be impossible to devise regulations governing the disposal of lands by which reckless exhaustion of fertility would be prevented in the interests of future generations. This is a subject to which the commission will doubtless give earnest attention. Mr. Sifton devoted a large portion of his address to forestry, including the questions of the future supply of merchantable timber, the prevention of destruction by fire, reforestation and the preservation of forests in relation to their climatic influences and the protection of the headwaters of streams. Great as are the timber resources of Canada, they are not inexhaustible under wasteful and uneconomic treatment; but if cultivated upon scientific lines there is no reason why they should not be ample for all purposes in perpetuity. Scientific forestry is a fascinating pursuit and the public awakening during recent years to a perception of its importance is a hopeful sign for the future. Forests, like the crops of agriculture, are capable of improvement by systems of judicious cultivation, and their seasons are reckoned rather in centuries than by years.

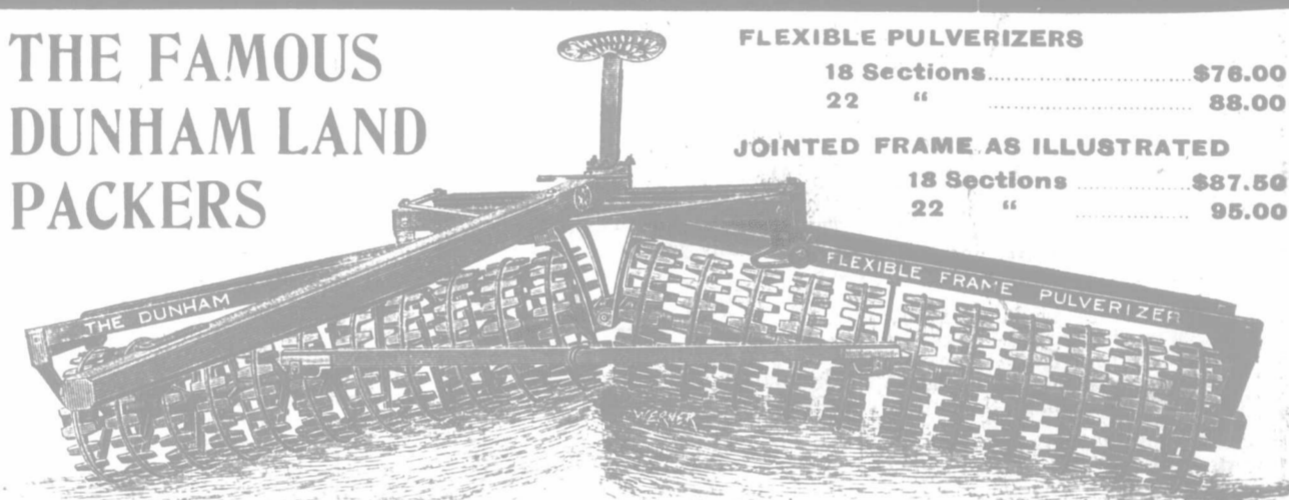
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MAKES JUST AS FINE PASTRY AS IT DOES BREAD
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KEEPERS FIND IT
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FLEXIBLE PULVERIZERS	
18 Sections.....	\$76.00
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Low down centre hitch; lightest possible draft; hard maple boxes; best material; best workmanship. It is enough to say these Pulverizers are made by Dunham Co., Berea, Ohio, largest manufacturers of Pulverizers in the world.
By selling direct for cash we are able to sell to farmers for less money than dealers pay.
Write for prices laid down at your nearest Station.
OUR GUARANTEE—If Packers not exactly as represented, on return of the Packer, we refund money and also freight charges paid.
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there is the more reason for keeping them under state control. Only in the case of the fast-growing and relatively less valuable species is it possible for tree crops to be harvested within the lifetime of the planter. But the king never dies, and the demise of the crown does not effect the disposal of state property. The scientifically managed state forests of France and Germany, as well as those on some of the larger estates of Great Britain, show what can be achieved by long-continued and well directed effort. On plantations in Lincolnshire, England, commenced in 1787, upwards of 24,000,000 trees have been planted. At the present time about 30 acres are felled annually, yielding a steady revenue in addition to the returns from thinnings and from underwood. The cleared areas are regularly replanted and thus is followed on a large scale the deathbed advice of the Highland laird, noted by Sir Walter Scott: "Be aye sticking in a tree; it will be growing when ye're sleeping."

The present admitted evils of lumbering in Canada are the destruction of young growths, the cutting of trees not sufficiently matured and the leaving on the ground of inflammable refuse and debris. Mr. Sifton laid great stress upon the appalling devastation wrought by forest fires, and expressed strongly the opinion that the laws relating to fires caused by railway engines require amendment. Two practical schemes are mentioned as

desirable, one the reservation of the forest lands on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, for which a bill is stated to be now in preparation by the Department of the Interior of the Dominion Government, and the other the reforestation by the provincial government of Ontario of the vast region stretching from Sudbury to Port Arthur and lying to the south of the height of land. The commissioners in their efforts to conserve for future generations the magnificent natural resources of the Dominion of Canada have indeed a splendid field of activity. Their main objects may be quoted in the chairman's own words as follows: "If then we are desirous that Canada shall remain Canadian, a good place for Canadians to live in and a good place for our children to make their homes, it is in the highest degree important that we should endeavor to promote such improvements in the organic law of the country as will prevent the monopolization of the sources of wealth and at least ensure to the people their full share of the wealth which is produced therefrom. We have the experience of other countries to draw from, and it will be our own fault if we do not profit by it."

ORIGIN OF HOLSTEIN FREISIANS
(Stanley Milward of Kentucky State Board of Control for Charitable Institutions, at State Farmers' Institute, Frankfort, Feb. 23-25, 1910)
The cattle called Holsteins in America are all descendants of or direct importations from Holland, and nearly all of them are from the provinces of North Holland and Freisland, where are found the types most pleasing to Americans. The antiquity of the breed is so great that history records no period when the shores of the North Sea and its inflowing rivers were not noted for their great black and white cattle. The Netherland herd-book states that the pedigree of these cattle dates back over two thousand years, and that they descended from the cattle of the Frieslanders who, several hundred years before Christ, inhabited the country north of the rivers Waal and the Rhine. That would seem to be far enough back. In comparatively modern times we find importations of these cattle playing an important if not a fundamental part in the foundation of both the Shorthorn and the Ayrshire breeds, as may be readily ascertained by reference to the history of those breeds. In continental Europe these cattle and their offshoots have stamped their impress in every direction and are found in more countries, occupying greater territory and producing more milk, butter and cheese than all the cattle of other breeds combined. This breed has spread from its place of origin far eastward, even to Russia, where at the mouth of the river Dwina, on the edge of the Arctic Circle, it is represented by a breed called Kolmogorian, which is the most highly colored in its section. South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and indeed most sections

Amatite ROOFING

Will End Your Roofing Troubles



If you will write to-day for a free sample of "Amatite" the end of your roofing troubles is in sight. After you have submitted it to every test that you can think of, you will be prepared to order it not only for your new buildings, but for your old roofs as well. You will find that it is cheaper to cover them with Amatite than to continue painting and repairing them.

We make a strong point of our "Free Sample" offer because the smallest sample of Amatite speaks for itself. It is more convincing than yards of talk.

There are all kinds of ready roofings on the market—so-called "rubber roofings," so-called "guarantee roofings," so-called "sand surface roofings."

The "rubber" roofings are no more made of rubber than a cow is made of saw-dust. The "guarantees" that are promiscuously handed out with many brands are

hedged around with so many provisos that it will take three lawyers to dissect them and find out what they are all about. The "sand surface" has little or no protective value.

The point to remember is that all of these roofings have to be painted every year or two to keep them tight. In other words, it is the paint that protects, and not the roofing. If a man will sit down and figure out exactly what this paint costs, he will find that it is more than the roofing itself. Amatite, on the other hand, has a surface of real mineral matter and we sell the goods on the broad statement that you need never coat or paint this roofing.

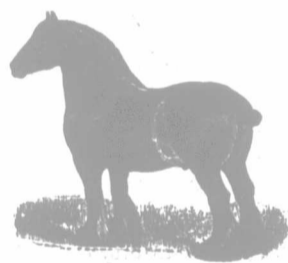
You can lay Amatite on a roof and then forget all about your roofing troubles. No painting, no coating, no worry. The man who puts Amatite on his buildings is insured against leaks and trouble for many years.

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Address our nearest office.

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



HORSES

Shires and Percherons

In looking for stallions or mares, don't buy until you have seen what W. W. Hunter is offering, as he buys and sells every stallion himself.

Your first purchase at this establishment means another life-long satisfied customer. Some of the best stallions and mares that were imported to Canada are in the importation which arrived November 20, 1909. Address all correspondence to—

W. W. HUNTER

OLDS,

ALBERTA

The Inaugural Meeting of the Canadian Suffolk Horse Society will be held in Calgary, at the office of P. Burns & Co. by kind permission, on Monday, April 4th at 4 p.m.

of the world where dairying is done, have substantial representations of the Holstein, and in their purity too. Quarantine laws appear to be responsible for their absence in any large number in England.

From 1620 to 1664 the eastern part of the state of New York was the Dutch Colony of New Netherlands. During this period many Holland farmers settled along the Hudson River and in the rich valley of the Mohawk. They probably brought cattle with them from their native land, and crossed them with cattle purchased from the other colonies. Of one thing there is a certainty, for many years after, the cattle of the Mohawk Valley were called Dutch cattle, and were especially esteemed for their superior milking qualities. The first importation of which we have any positive knowledge was made more than a hundred years later. It consisted of six cows and two bulls, and was sent, in 1795, by the Holland Land Company, which then owned large tracts in the state of New York, to their agent, John Lincklaen of Cazenovia. As described by one of the early settlers of that village, "the cows were of the size of oxen; their colors clear black and white in large patches; very handsome bodies and straight limbs; horns middling size, but gracefully set; their necks were seemingly too slender to carry their heads."

In our country importations were thus made as early as 1621 and with perceptible effect in the localities to which they were taken, but no systematic attempt was made to preserve the purity of these importations until they were begun in a small way by Winthrop W. Cheney of Belmont, Mass., in 1859, 1860, and 1861 and later. In 1870 there were less than a score of men owning small pure bred herds and these gentlemen formed an association known as the Association of Breeders of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle and issued their herd-book the following year containing entries of 59 bulls and 67 cows.

Last year 19,591 animals were recorded and the total number in the herd-book is about 200,000. The greatest importations took place in the early '80's, one firm alone bringing over 2,000 head. Within the past three years perhaps 200 very choice specimens have been brought over and sold at large prices, but the extent of the breed in this country is now so great that there is little encouragement to import in the face of a prohibitive registration fee of \$25.00 and a 90-day quarantine; and further, the public are by no means willing to concede that the Holland stock excels that bred in America. Under a system of advanced registry testing, through the experiment stations which has been largely developed since 1894, the Holstein breed now has a wide foundation stock about which there is indisputable evidence of their ability at the pail, and of their prepotency; and I believe that it is more satisfactory to the average investor in this breed to know, beyond question, what several generations of ancestry have done as dairy producers and as breeding cattle, than to depend entirely upon appearance and immediate qualities, as he is obliged to do in selecting imported stock.

The physical appearance of the Holstein breed is well known; but to an admirer there is a never-ending delight in their striking black and white colors, their large, symmetrical forms showing highly specialized ability. They are very attractive cattle from any standpoint, and their many qualities and characteristics render them extremely valuable in any sort of agriculture; and they doubtless combine the highest dairy capacity and meat-producing capacity of any breed now in use.

BUNGALOW PLANS

Editor Farmer's Advocate,

In reply to your request for plans of houses I submit the following sketch of a five-roomed bungalow I hope to erect in the near future. I thought possibly some points in the design might be useful to your readers.

This house could be constructed of local stone, roughcast or lumber. If built of lumber it would cost about \$500 for material.

The two living rooms are of equal

The Lonely HOMESTEADER



It was an old, old Melody
She Sang; the Song of Annie Laurie

DON'T GO MUSIC HUNGRY

A small weekly payment buys a Victor or Edison. What a pity to miss the pleasures of a Victor or Edison in your home just because the whole price is not handy for you to-day.

Victor - Berliner

with six ten inch double records of your own choice. \$28.50

\$8.50 CASH

\$4.00 Monthly

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with six two minute and six four minute genuine Edison Records. \$34.90.

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Send for our Catalog C. and Educational Plan of payment and list of records. State Edison or Victor.

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323 PORTAGE AVE
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BRUSH UP!

You have probably forgotten a great deal since you left school—and there were plenty of things you never learned thoroughly. Wouldn't it do you good just to BRUSH UP your writing, spelling, arithmetic, composition, grammar and geography AT HOME this winter IN YOUR SPARE TIME? Our BEGINNERS' COURSE helps you to do this. It starts at the beginning in each subject, so that no matter where you left off your school course, you can easily take up the work. AN HOUR or so of faithful study every day will enable you to master the course. Write NOW for full information.

Courses also in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Beginners' Course, Matriculation, Teachers' Certificate, Civil Service, Mechanical Drawing, Agricultural, Stock-Raising, Poultry-Raising and 100 other subjects. Address

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size and communicate with porches at either end. The larger porch is 10x14 feet and will form a pleasant lounging for the summer, having a long window facing northeast. The smaller porch is just large enough to be handy for boots and coats and is fitted with lockers and cupboards for this purpose.

I have made a feature of the "Ingle Nook" and open fire grate in the sit-



PLAN FOR BUNGALOW

ting room. The seats are of oak with over mantel to match. The brick work of the chimney is left bare, being neatly pointed in cement.

The kitchen stove pipe is carried into the chimney, a space about 18 inches wide being left at the back of the stove for hanging clothes to dry. In one corner by the stove a small sink is fixed, with stop bucket under and in the opposite corner is the dresser, plate rack, etc.

The two bedrooms are rather small, but sufficient to hold all necessary furniture, which is all that is required. The windows are long and low, fitted with small panes of glass. These casement windows are more in keeping with the style of the house than the long sash windows would be. Each has a good wide sill outside and an oak ledge inside. The and front entrances are provided with storm doors, as well as the ordinary one.

The roof slopes up from each side, terminating in a point at the peak and is shingled and stained a deep red. All outside woodwork is painted a dark green. To add light and an appearance of height to the rooms an 18 inch fringe of plain white is left. Below this the walls are papered with plain colors, divided from the fringe by a narrow picture rail. At the bottom is an 8 inch board, stained dark brown in the sitting room and kitchen, and white in the bedrooms. The hall has a 4 foot cedar dado running round it, the walls above being papered in dark red. All floors are stained a light brown and polished. The ceilings are papered with white builders' paper throughout.

I omitted to say that all the walls have a ply of "comfort felt" on them, which adds warmth and gives a better surface to paper or lumber. There is a cellar 12 feet square, opening into the hall by a hatch opposite the door, which is handy for shooting potatoes, etc., down from outside.

I hope some day to be able to add a veranda, which would probably surround the house. These are all the particulars of interest, so I will close with an apology for the length of this letter, but hope it may prove helpful to any intending to build this spring.

Alta. Harold Wickenden.

(We would suggest that the above plan might be improved if a portion of the kitchen could be used for a pantry. The kitchen is larger than is required. In a house with a kitchen of this size the inmates usually make that room their living room. A kitchen, properly speaking, is the work room of the house, and should be no larger than is required. A large kitchen means additional work. A kitchen half the size of this one would be easier and more convenient to work in.—Ed.)

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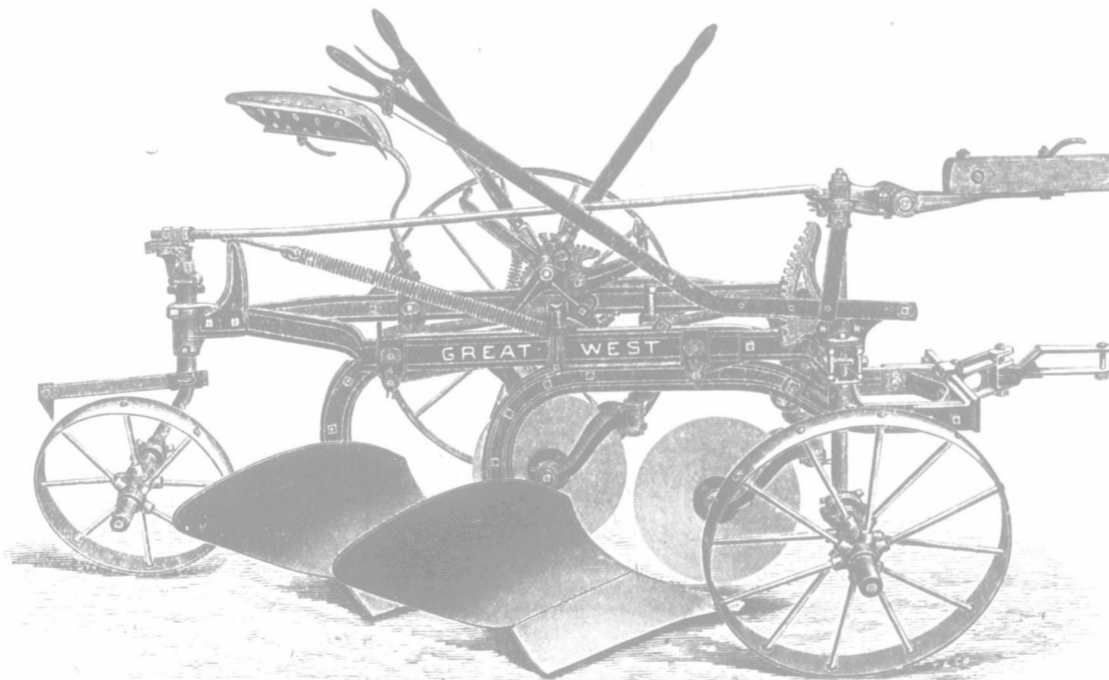
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who has seen a score or more of choice Clydesdale stallions lined up in a ring will know the thrill of pleasure that such a sight inspires. Many such thrills are promised the visitors to the Winter Fair at Regina on March 22 to 25. Last year the aged class of Clydesdales was too large to be shown together, and so was divided. This year again it has been divided, but still the aged class will contain eighteen splendid animals. The four year old class will consist of eleven magnificent stallions and the three year old class will contain twenty-two of the choicest of their breed. All of the classes are well filled and a dozen or more animals in each competition will be the order at the Fair. Some strong classes in Percherons will also be shown and in addition there will be Suffolks and Shires. There will be horses from the Old Land as well as from Eastern Canada and the United States. In Saskatchewan are some of the best Clydesdales in the world, and it is no idle boast to say that the aggregation exhibited at the Fair could hardly be duplicated anywhere. Such well known Saskatchewan stables as those of Mutch Bros, Taber and Plummer, P. M. Brdt & Sons, Robert Sinton, W. H. Bryce, W. C. Swanston, Hugh Gilmour, W. E. & R. C. Upper and H. C. Hutchins will be well represented. In addition there are several entries of individual stallions and teams. Manitoba exhibitors are not so numerous but there will be some of the winners from the Brandon Fair which will help to keep the interest at fever heat every minute of the day. Every department of the show will be good.

PUREBRED CATTLE SALE

One of the big features at the Winter Fair to be held at Regina, March 22 to 25, is the annual purebred cattle sale. The number of animals entered in the sale this year is slightly larger than in 1909, and if the names of breeders are any criterion of their quality the buyers should be satisfied with the stock offered them. The catalogue of the animals entered for the sale is now printed and may be obtained from the Secretary, F. Hedley Auld, Regina.

The sale stock will be judged on the afternoon of the 22nd instead of Friday morning, as has been the custom in previous years. This will enable purchasers to examine the stock previous to the sale and as the prize winners will be decorated throughout the fair with ribbons awarded them, the interest will no doubt be greatly increased. There will likely be a sharp demand for breeding stock this year and a large attendance at the sale is expected. There is a splendid market demand for live stock of all kinds. Farmers are realizing that the rate of settlement both in town and country is greater than the increase in live stock. This live stock sale is being a splendid opportunity for farmers to procure good sires and thus build up better herds.

The sale animals may be classified as follows: Shorthorn bulls, 49; Hereford bulls, 8; Aberdeen Angus bulls, 1; Holstein bulls, 1; Shorthorn females, 12; Hereford females, 4. Many of these animals are no longer required in the herds where they have hitherto been kept. The fact of their being offered for sale now should inspire other breeders with a determination to procure one of them if possible. The Cattle Breeders' Association is prepared to purchase animals who may be unable personally to attend the sale, and all such stock will be shipped to any part of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta on payment of a uniform charge of \$2.50 per head. Full information regarding the sale may be obtained from the secretary.

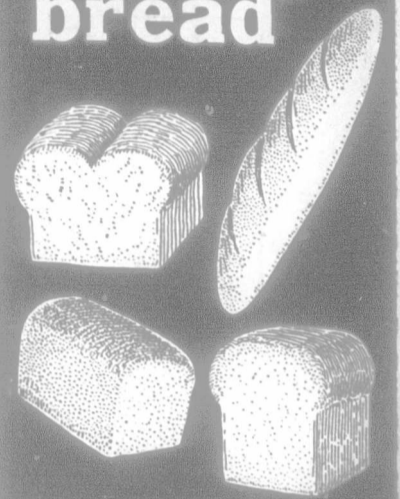
Awards at Brandon

Prizes were awarded at Brandon in the various classes as follows:—

CATTLE

Pure-bred Shorthorns—Steer or heifer calved in 1907—1, Sir Wm. C. Van

"More bread & better bread"



PURITY FLOUR

He had courted her for years, never missing his evening call, and finally was landed. On the day of the marriage a friend observed the bridegroom wandering about his new front yard in a restless manner, and with a very dejected expression.

"Why what's the matter, old man?" he asked. "You should be the happiest man alive, for to-day at least, and you look like a mute at a funeral."

The bridegroom started. "Er—of course, I am very happy!" he asserted. "Then why these glooms?" "Well, to tell you the truth, Bill," the bridegroom said in a burst of confidence, "I was just wondering where I am to spend my evenings hereafter!"

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Horne East Selkirk, on Spicy's Rose; 2, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, on Nonpariel Queen; 3, J. G. Barron, Carberry, on Crimson Beauty; 4, W. H. English, Harding, on Poplar Park 2nd. Steer or heifer calved in 1908: 1, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, on Spicy's Princess; 2, J. G. Barron, on Rosa Hope; 3, W. H. English, Harding, on Poplar Park Bess. 4, J. G. Barron, on Red Baroness. Steer or heifer calved in 1909: 1, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, on Lady Avondale; 2, J. G. Barron, on Blossom. Championship prize of \$2,500, donated by the C. N. R.: Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, on Spicy's Princess.

Pure-bred Aberdeen Angus—Steer or heifer calved in 1907: 1, J. D. McGregor, Brandon, on Pride of Cherokee; 2, F. D. Woodcock, Chater, on Excello Vina 2nd; 3, J. D. McGregor, on Madam Nachusa 2nd. Steer or heifer calved in 1908: 1, J. D. McGregor, on Glencarnock; 2, on Prima D.; 3, on Elm Park Matilda 2nd; 4, Migonne Girl, all owned by J. D. McGregor. Steer or heifer calved in 1909: 1, 2, 3 and 4, J. D. McGregor, on Glencarnock Stamp; Pride of La Crewe 5th; Glencarnock's Choice and Altyre Mary, of Brandon. Championship prize: J. D. McGregor, on Glencarnock 2824.

Pure-bred Herefords—Steer or heifer calved in 1907: 1, 2 and 3, Wm. Shields, Brandon, on Victoria; Pride 2nd and Prosyra. Steer or heifer calved in 1908: 1 and 2, W. Shields, on Lady Normanby and Lady A. Steer or heifer calved in 1909: 1, W. Shields. Championship prize: W. Shields, on Lady Normanby.

Grade steer calved in 1907—1, J. D. McGregor; 2, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne; 3, Wm. Porterfield, Brandon; 4, Jos. Donaldson, Brandon. Grade steer calved in 1908: 1, J. D. McGregor; 2, A. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask.; 3, Freeman Rice, Binscarth. Steer calved in 1909, McGregor and Bowman, Brandon. Championship grade steer, any age, J. D. McGregor.

Grade cow or heifer calved in 1907—1, Geo. Allison, Burnbank; calved in 1908, R. Hall, Brandon; calved in 1909, McGregor and Bowman; Championship cow or heifer any age, Geo. Allison.

Shorthorn grade steer or heifer, sired by a registered Shorthorn bull—1, J. Aitken, Oak Lake; 2, Geo. Allison. Hereford grade steer or heifer, any age, sired by a registered Hereford bull—1, Freeman Rice; 2, J. Chapman, Beresford.

Polled Angus grade steer or heifer any age, sired by a registered Polled Angus bull—1 and 2, J. D. McGregor. Best male or female, Aberdeen Angus, pure bred or grade, any age, J. D. McGregor.

Best export steer raised in Manitoba, Jos. Donaldson. Champion pure-bred; Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, on Spicy's Princess.

Champion grade, J. D. McGregor, on the two-year-old.

Grand Champion, pure-bred or grade, any age, sex or breed, J. D. McGregor.

SHEEP

Pure-bred Long Wools, ewe or wether, lambd in 1909—1, 2 and 3, A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man.; ewe or wether, lambd in 1908; 1, 2 and 3, A. J. Mackay; pure-bred medium or short wools, ewe or wether lambd in 1909: 1, W. I. Trann & Son, Crystal City; 2, T. R. Todd, Hillview; 3, F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, Sask., ewe or wether lambd in 1908, 1, Thos. Jasper, Harding; 2, F. T. Skinner; 3, W. I. Trann & Son; ewe or wether lambd in 1908; 1, A. D. Gamley, Griswold.

Grades sired by ram of long wool breed, ewe or wether lambd in 1909—1, A. J. Mackay; 2, A. D. Gamley; 3, Jos. Donaldson, Brandon, ewe or wether lambd in 1908, 1, A. D. Gamley.

Grades sired by ram of medium or short wool bred, ewe or wether lambd in 1909—1 and 2, F. T. Skinner; 3, T. R. Todd; ewe or wether lambd in 1908: 1, T. R. Todd; 2, J. D. McGregor, Brandon; 3, T. R. Todd. F. T. Skinner was awarded first in the separate class for wethers; pair of ewes, pure-bred or grade, lambd in 1907: 1, F. T. Skinner; pair of wethers lambd in 1907; 1 and 2, Jos. Donaldson. Grand Championship prize for best ewe or wether, pure-bred or grade, any age: A. J. Mackay, on a lamb of 1909. Pen of three ewes or wethers, pure-bred or grade, lambd in 1909: 1, A. J. Mackay, the award carrying the Pioneer Fire Insurance Company trophy.

SWINE AWARDS.

Awards for swine were placed as follows:

Yorkshire, barrow or sow weighing 175 to 220 pounds—1 and 2, A. D. McDonald, Napinka; 3, A. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask.; 4, W. H. English, Harding. Berkshire, barrow or sow

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POULTRY AWARDS

The awards in poultry classes are as follows:—

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Cocks: 1, Geo. Wood, Holland; 2, R. M. West, Glenboro; 3, Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank; 4, Mrs. Cooper, Treesbank. **Hens:** 1, 2, 3, and 4, Mrs. Cooper. **Cockerels:** 1, G. H. Grundy, Virden; 2, R. M. West; 3, Geo. Wood; 4, J. H. Clark, Virden. **Pullets:** 1 and 2, R. Lea, Bridge Creek, Man.; 3, J. H. Clark; 4, Mrs. Cooper. **Pens:** 1, Mrs. A. Cooper; 2, R. M. West; 3, R. Lea.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Cocks: 1, T. E. Taylor, Glenboro. **Hens:** 1, W. H. Vines, Brandon; 2, 3 and 4, T. E. Taylor, Glenboro. **Cockerels:** 1, W. H. Vines; 2, T. W. Taylor, Douglas; 3, T. E. Taylor; 4, T. W. Taylor. **Pullets:** 1, T. E. Taylor; 2, W. H. Vines; 3, T. E. Taylor; 4, W. H. Vines. **Pen:** 1st and 2nd, W. H. Vines; 3rd, T. E. Taylor.

White Plymouth Rocks—Cocks: 1, K. McGregor, Brandon; 2, W. J. Currie, Lauder; 3, Wm. Champion, Reburn; 4, C. O. Turner, Estevan. **Hens:** 1, 2 and 3, K. McGregor; 4, W. J. Currie. **Cockerel:** 1, Peter Kahler, Moline; 2, W. J. Currie; 3, K. McGregor; 4, W. J. Currie. **Pullet:** 1 and 2, W. J. Currie; 3 and 4, K. McGregor. **Pen:** 1, K. McGregor; 2, P. Kahler; 3, W. J. Currie.

White Wyandottes—Cocks: 1 and 2, Mutchmore Bros., Winnipeg; 3, J. McLean, Glenboro; 4, Mutchmore Bros. **Hens:** 1, 2 and 3, Mutchmore Bros.; 4, J. McLean. **Cockerel:** 1, J. McLean; 2, 3 and 4, Mutchmore Bros. **Pullet:** 1, Mutchmore Bros.; 2, J. McLean; 3, John Knowlton, Brandon; 4, J. McLean. **Pen:** 1 and 2, Mutchmore Bros.; 3, J. McLean.

Silver Laced Wyandottes—Cock: 1, A. E. Severn, Winnipeg. **Hens:** 1 and 2, J. Watson, Brandon; 3, A. F. W. Severn, Winnipeg; 4, A. E. Severn. **Cockerel:** 1 and 2, J. C. Johnston, Brandon; 3, Jno. Bullied, Carievale. **Pullet:** 1, A. E. Severn; 2 and 3, J. C. Johnston. **Pen:** 1, J. Watson; 2, J. H. Watson; 3, A. E. Severn, Winnipeg.

Partridge Wyandottes—Cock: 1, T. H. Chambers, Brandon; 2, B. P. Elwood, Portage la Prairie. **Hens:** 1, T. H. Chambers; 2, B. P. Elwood. **Pullets:** 1, B. P. Elwood. **Pen:** 1, T. H. Chambers.

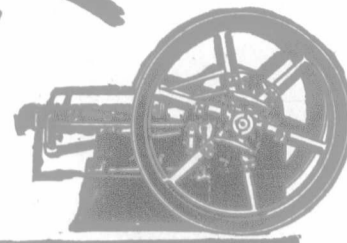
Golden Laced Wyandottes—Cock: 1, J. M. Aldritt, Winnipeg; 2, 3 and 4, P. Kahler, Moline. **Hens:** 1, 2 and 3, P. Kahler; 4, J. M. Aldritt. **Cockerel:** 1, C. Lund, Winnipeg; 2, J. M. Aldritt; 3 and 4, P. Kahler. **Pullet:** 1 and 2, W. J. Heaslip, Glenboro; J. M. Aldritt. **Pen:** 1, P. Kahler.

Columbian Wyandottes—Cock: 2, W. R. Pickard, Holland. **Hens:** 1 and 2, W. R. Pickard. **Cockerel:** Mrs. G. S. Page, Moosomin, Sask.; 2 and 3, W. R. Pickard. **Pullet:** 1 and 2, W. R. Pickard; 3, Mrs. G. S. Page. **Pen:** 1, W. R. Pickard.

Buff Orpingtons—Cock: 1, Mrs. G. S. Page, Moosomin, Sask.; 2, F. Bradley, Ottawa; 3, J. Wood, Brandon. **Hens:** 1 and 2, Mrs. G. S. Page; 3, M. Zimmerman, Portage la Prairie; 4, J. Wood. **Cockerel:** 1, Mrs. G. S. Page; 2, J. Wood; 3 and 4, F. Bradley. **Pullet:** 1, F. Bradley; 2, Mrs. Page; 3, J. Wood; 4, M. Zimmerman. **Pen:** 1, N. Scott, Bradwardine, Man.; 2, J. Wood.

Light Brahmans—Cocks: 1 and 2, B. Hickling, Brandon; 3, J. Hillman; 4, J. W. Higginbotham, Virden. **Hens:** 1 and 2, J. W. Higginbotham; 3 and 4, J. Hillman. **Cockerel:** 1, J. Hillman; 2, J. Higginbotham; 3, J. Hillman; 4, J. Higginbotham. **Pullet:** 1 and 2, J. Hillman; 3, J. Bullied, Carievale. **Pen:** 1, J. W. Higginbotham; 2, J. Hillman; 3, W. C. Hughes, Brandon;

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A pumping engine will solve the wind and water problem; a spraying outfit will enable you to protect your fruit from disease, worms and blight; a sawing outfit will lighten your labor, and a plowing outfit will save your time and horses. Get one, and learn its labor-saving qualities.

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R. C. Black Minorcas—Cock: 1, H. W. Ball, Brandon; 2, W. Lang, Brandon. **Hens:** 1, H. W. Ball; 2, W. Lang. **Cockerel:** 1, H. W. Ball. **Pullet:** 1, H. W. Ball.

S. C. Black Minorcas—Cock: 1, R. D. Laing, Stonewall. **Hens:** 1, R. D. Laing; 2, 3 and 4, J. M. Donaldson, Brandon. **Cockerel:** 1, W. Lang, Brandon; 2, J. M. Donaldson; 3, G. Mutter, Brandon. **Pullet:** 1 and 2, W. Lang; 3, R. D. Laing; 4, J. M. Donaldson. **Pen:** 1, R. D. Laing; 2, G. Mutter.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds—Cock: 1, J. M. Kennedy, Winnipeg; 2 and 3, E. W. Harrison, Winnipeg; 4, Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Oakville. **Hens:** 1, 2 and 3, J. M. Kennedy; 4, Maple Leaf Poultry Yards. **Cockerel:** 1, J. A. Gamble, Regina; 2, E. W. Harrison; 3, J. M. Kennedy; 4, L. Turnbull, Brandon. **Pullet:** 1, J. M. Kennedy; 2, E. W. Harrison; 3 and 4, J. M. Kennedy. **Pen:** 1, J. M. Kennedy; 2, W. H. Sturges, Brandon; 3, T. L. Ane.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds—Cock: 1 and 2, J. H. Kennedy; 3, Maple Leaf Poultry Yards; 4, J. H. Kennedy. **Hens:** 1 and 3, J. H. Kennedy. **Cockerel:** 1, D. Agnew, Douglas; 2, J. H. Kennedy; 3, R. D. Evans. **Pullet:** 1, D. Agnew; 2, J. H. Kennedy; 3 and 4, R. D. Evans. **Pen:** 1, Maple Leaf Poultry Yards; 2, J. H. Kennedy.

White Minorcas—Cock: 1, W. Anderson, Brandon; 2, W. C. Hughes, Brandon. **Hens:** 1 and 2, W. C. Hughes, Brandon. **Pullets:** 1, 2 and 3, W. Anderson, Brandon.

R. C. White Leghorns—Cocks: 1, F. O. Sargeant, St. Louis; 2 and 3, A. M. Dunsmore, Franklin; 4, F. O. Sargeant. **Hens:** 1, F. O. Sargeant; 2, 3 and 4, A. M. Dunsmore. **Cockerels:** 1, 2 and 3, F. O. Sargeant. **Pullets:** 1, 2 and 3, F. O. Sargeant; 4, A. M. Dunsmore. **Pen:** 1, Sargeant; 2, Dunsmore.

S. C. White Leghorns—Cocks: 1 and 2, Mutchmore Bros., Winnipeg; 3, W. J. Heaslip, Glenboro; 4, J. B. Ober, Brandon. **Hens:** 1 and 2, Mutchmore Bros.; 3, W. J. Heaslip; 4, J. B. Ober. **Cockerel:** 1, Mutchmore Bros.; 2, J. B. Ober; 3, W. J. Heaslip; 4, J. B. Ober. **Pullet:** 1 and 2, W. J. Heaslip; 3 and 4, Mutchmore Bros. **Pen:** 1, W. J. Heaslip; 2, Mutchmore Bros.; 3, R. Robinson.

R. C. Brown Leghorns—Cock: 1, K. McGregor, Brandon; 2, H. W. Ball, Brandon; 3, W. H. Palmer, Winnipeg. **Hens:** 1, 2 and 3, H. W. Ball; 4, W. H. Palmer. **Cockerel:** 1, H. W. Ball, Brandon; 2, R. Dorsey, Napinka, Man.; 3, W. P. Draper, Brandon; 4, R. Dorsey. **Pullet:** W. J. Draper; 2, 3 and 4, H. W. Ball. **Pen:** 1 and 2, H. W. Ball; 3, R. Dorsey.

S. C. Brown Leghorns—Cock: 1, F. Hiltz, M.D., Kennedy, Sask.; 2, H. Wilts, Brandon; 3, H. Dean, Brandon; 4, G. McWhirter, Brandon. **Hens:** 1, G. McWhirter; 2, F. Smith, Brandon; 3, J. Clark, Virden; 4, G. McWhirter. **Pullet:** 1, L. G. Hanley, Brandon; 2, B. Hickling, Brandon; 3, F. Smith, Brandon; 4, J. C. Litchford, Brandon. **Pen:** 1, G. McWhirter; 2, B. Hickling; 3, G. Hanley, Brandon.

Buff Leghorns—Cock: 1, W. H. Boyle, Regina, Sask.; 2, W. Anderson, Brandon. **Hens:** 1 and 2, M. Zimmerman, Portage; 3 and 4, W. H. Boyle, Regina. **Cockerel:** 1 and 2, M. Zimmerman, Portage; 3 and 4, W. H. Boyle. **Pullet:** 1, W. Anderson; 2 and 3, W. H. Boyle; 4, M. Zimmerman. **Pen:** 1, M. Zimmerman; 2, J. R. Thwaites, Moose Jaw, Sask.; 3, W. Anderson.

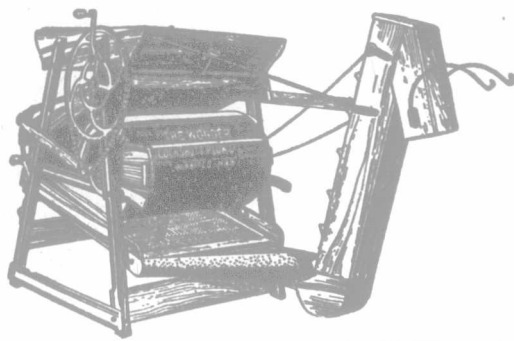
Pit Games—Cock: 1 and 2, A. Mott, Brandon; 3, J. Watt, Nesbitt; 4, F. Hiltz, Kennedy, Sask. **Hens:** 1, W. A. Mott; 2, J. Pillfield, Brandon; 3, F. Hiltz; 4, W. A. Mott. **Cockerel:** 1 and 2, W. A. Mott; 3 and 4, F. Hiltz. **Pullet:** 1, F. Hiltz; 2, C. Stewart, Brandon; 3 and 4, W. A. Mott.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys: 1, W. A. Walker, Carnegie. **Fowls:** 1 and 2, C. F. Brewer, Ashville, Man.; 3, W. A. Walker; 4, W. R. Bowman, Forrest. **Pullet:** C. F. Brewer.

In turkeys the prizes went to W. Anderson and S. Freer, of Brandon, and J. Prichard, of Wapella, for white, and to J. Bullied, Carievale, J. C. Chap-

man, Hayfie
K. McGreg
of Brandon,
Winners
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A. E. Shethe
and pullet,
Brandon. B
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Best exhibi
Poultry Ass
age—1, K.
3, McIntosh
Mediterrane
Winnipeg;
all-round ex
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SOW CLEANER SEED



Wonder Grain Cleaner

THE farmer who sows good clean seed has the satisfaction of reaping fine, big crops. Here is the only machine that has proved itself a positive success in separating Wild Oats from Wheat and Barley. It is the only mill on the market having Lower and Upper Screens made of Zinc. There are 15 Sieves in all. The gang of five Zinc Screens used in the upper shoe for Wheat (the top sieve being covered with oil cloth) makes it absolutely impossible for Oats to pass through with the Wheat. The sieves are specially constructed to keep the wild oats FLAT, and thus prevent them from going through the round sieve holes with the Wheat. The upper shoe sieves range shorter and shorter, so that any Oats that happen to go through with the Wheat fall on blank iron and start off in a flat position, making it practically impossible for them to go through the lower screens before they are out on the tail-board. As their passage over the screens is shorter each time, they are eventually screened off.

See The Cockshutt Dealer

We Have Seen Wheat Loaded Over One-third Wild Oats Cleaned With The Wonder Mill And Come Out With Not One Left In

Unlike other makes the "Wonder" includes a gang of four upper shoe zinc Barley screens in its regular equipment *without extra charge*. These Barley sieves can be used for very large Wheat. The Wonder Mill turns easier, is stronger, lasts longer and has a much larger capacity than any other mill, considering the high quality of the work done. Made in two sizes, No. 2, screens 32 inches wide; No. 1, screens 24 inches wide. The lower screens of both sizes are 36 inches long. We recommend the larger size, as its capacity is much larger, and it is quite easy to handle. We can furnish a strong, practicable bagger of large capacity for either size. This is without doubt the best mill put up to the Western Farmer. Write us for descriptive circular.

COCKSHUTT FLOW COMPANY LIMITED WINNIPEG

BRANDON REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON 111RA

man, Hayfield; Mrs. Gale, Mrs. Kenny, K. McGregor, Wm. Cox and W. More, of Brandon, for bronze.

Winners with geese included Milne Bros., W. Anderson and W. Phipps, of Brandon; R. D. Laing, of Stonewall; P. Kahler, of Moline; W. H. Aldrid, of Bunclody, and Mrs. J. S. McKelvie, of Brandon.

Ducks of merit were shown by J. Bullied, of Carievale; J. W. Collier, of Brandon; R. D. Laing, of Stonewall; P. Kahler, of Moline, and W. Hickling, and K. McGregor, of Brandon.

The various cup winners are: Lieutenant-Governor's cup—Pen in American or Asiatic class, A. E. Shether. Cup for display, by youth under 18. Ken McGregor.

The various cup winners are: Lieutenant-Governor's cup—Pen in American or Asiatic class; A. E. Shether. Cup for display, by youth under 18; Ken McGregor. Pen in Asiatic and American class; A. E. Shether. Best three males and three females; Mutchmor Bros., Winnipeg. Brandon Poultry Association cup—Best pair fowls, any variety, A. E. Shether. Neepawa Poultry Association cup and medal—Highest scoring cock, cockerel, hen and pullet in American or Asiatic. A. E. Shether. Best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, White Rocks, K. McGregor, Brandon. Best display, American class; K. McGregor, Brandon. Best pen of Barred Rocks, Mrs. Cooper, Treesbank. Solid Color Sweepstake, best cock, hen, cockerel and pen, K. McGregor. Particolored Sweepstakes. Best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, A. E. Shether.

Pen of Barred Rocks, producing exhibition males—J. McClelland, Brandon, 1; and G. Wood, of Holland, 2. Pen of Barred Rocks, producing exhibition females—won by J. McClelland, Brandon; R. M. West, Glenboro, 2. Best exhibit of member of Brandon Poultry Association under 18 years of age—1, K. McGregor; 2, W. Mott; 3, McIntosh Bros. Best display in Mediterranean class; Mutchmor Bros., Winnipeg. Exhibit Sweepstakes, best all-round exhibit in show—F. O. Sargeant, St. Louis, Man.

Pen of Barred Rocks, producing exhibition males—J. McClelland, Brandon, 1; and G. Wood, of Holland, 2. Pen of Barred Rocks, producing exhibition females—won by J. McClelland, Brandon; R. M. West, Glenboro, 2. Best exhibit of member of Brandon Poultry Association under 18 years of age—1, K. McGregor; 2, W. Mott; 3, McIntosh Bros. Best display in Mediterranean class; Mutchmor Bros., Winnipeg. Exhibit Sweepstakes, best all-round exhibit in show—F. O. Sargeant, St. Louis, Man.

AWARDS IN GRAIN SECTION.

The awards in the grain, grass and root sections were:—

Red Fyfe—1, F. D. Cherry, Prince Albert, Sask., (weight, 65½), score 95½; 2, W. H. English, Harding, (63½), 94; 3, Alex. Johnson, Hargrave, (64), 93½; 4, J. A. Mooney, Regina, (63½), 93½; 5, Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon (63½), 92½.

Wheat any other variety—1, A. Lawton, Broadview, Sask., (White Fyfe) (64½), 91½; 2, Smith & Rackham, Lloydminster, (Preston), (66), 91; 3, J. R. Gagan, Minnedosa, (Preston), (65), 89; 4, R. Parsons, Glenavon, (Preston) (64), 88;

Spring wheat Sweepstakes \$25.00 prize, F. D. Cherry.

Fall Wheat—1, Wm. Stirling, Swan River, (Turkey Red), (64), 80; 2, A. Anderson, Swan River, (Turkey Red), (64½), 77.

Oats—1, J. C. Hill & Son, Lloydminster (Abundance), (50), 95½; 2, J. Lanigan, Wadena, Sask., (Abundance), (50), 95; 3, A. M. Black, Payston, Sask., (Abundance), (48½), 94½; 4, W. Barnett, Elfros, Sask., (Abundance), (48½), 93; 5, Fide Roo, Swan Lake, Man., (Banner), (45½), 93½.

Sweepstakes prize \$10.00, J. C. Hill & Son.

Peas—1, Thos. Kelly, Brandon, Man., (Canadian Beauty), 65; 2, F. J. Dash, Hillesden, Sask., (Golden Vine), 66½; 2, G. M. Yoemans & Son, Alexander, Han., (Centurion).

Barley 6-rowed—1, R. H. Carter, South Qu' Appelle, Sask., (weight 52), 93; 2, A. G. Walker, Oak River, Man., (53), 92; 3, J. R. Suddaby, Eden, Man., (52), 91½; 4, J. Douglas, Crandall Man., (55½), 91.

Barley two-rowed—1, R. H. Carter, (weight 56½), 94½; 2, Smith & Packham, (55), 94; 3, W. H. English, (55½), 92½.

Flax—1, J. K. McLennan, Gladstone, Man.; 2, J. Chechan, Pope, Man.

Timothy—1, G. W. Webster, Roland, Man.; 2, G. W. Longstaff, Brandon; 3, J. R. Henry, Beaver.

Western Rye Grass—1, H. Orchard, Lentrathen, Man.; 2, A. J. Loveridge, Grenfell, Sask.; 3, A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man.

Brome Grass—1, D. W. Agnew, Douglas, Man.; 2, T. Smith, Brandon; 3, W. Annison, Neepawa.

Corn in Ear—1, Robert Whitten, Fleming, Sask.; 2, F. Smith, Brandon; 3, J. B. Jickling, Carman.

Potatoes, Long White—1, Jno. Bullied, Carriavale, Sask.; 2, Jno. Campbell, Brandon; 3, R. L. Lang, Oak Lake.

Round White—1, Jno Bullied; 2, D. Ferguson, Brandon.

Any other variety—1, O. T. O'Neill, Brandon; 2, Harold Orchard, Lintrathen; 3, O. L. O'Neill.

Swede Turnips—1, W. Teddingham, Brandon; 2, R. Whitten, Fleming, Sask.

Sugar Beets—1 and 2, R. L. Lang.

Following are the awards in the Canadian Seed Growers' Association specials—Red Fyfe Wheat—1, Daw Bros., Gilbert Plains; 3, J. D. Henry, Beaver; 3, Thos Thompson, Roden; 4, A. Cooper, Treesbank.

Oats, any white variety—1, Daw Bros., (Banner); 2, A. Cooper, (Bennar).

Spring Wheat other than Red Fyfe—1, H. K. Webb, Swan River, (Stanley), 2, G. M. Yeoman & Sons, Alexander, (Preston).

Special for best collection of selected seed—1, Daw Bros.

C. P. R. special for two bushels of Red Fyfe grown and general crop from selected seed—W. W. English.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS CLYDESDALES ASSOCIATION

In his address to the members of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, President John Bright, Myrtle, Ont., took occasion to congratulate the association on the position occupied by the Clydesdale in the Dominion and the generally satisfactory condition of affairs, financial and others, in the association. Mr. Bright said in part: Canada has made historical advancement in horse breeding and in prestige abroad as well as at home. At New York Horse Show, Canadian Clydesdales swept the boards. At Chicago Canadian prestige was upheld as usual. It has become the usual thing for Canadian Clydesdales to win at Chicago. While Canadian-bred Clydesdales were

winning admiration and applause on the shores of the Pacific, at the World's Fair at Seattle, away far across the Atlantic in the old land that magnificent Clydesdale gelding, Bobby Burns with his splendid Canadian bred mate, were commanding the homage of the best horsemen of the old land, as they toured Great Britain and the continent in the famous six horse team of Morris & Co. I am glad to see before me the face of our old friend, Alex Doherty, the breeder of this great Clydesdale.

I would say to you, gentlemen Clydesdale breeders of Canada, that every Clydesdale you own you have an asset second to none in the Dominion of Canada. You are able to turn a Clydesdale, be it stallion, gelding or mare into cash just as readily as you can turn a bank note into cash.

Surely we have come to a very happy time when we have realized that enviable position. There have been times when we considered Clydesdales to be very valuable assets, but it has been sometimes difficult to find out what its cash value was. Everybody knows to-day what the cash value of a Clydesdale is. It is above par; it is at a premium. It is an asset which more people are looking for, trying to purchase to-day than any other that I know of.

OUR WESTERN FRIENDS.

We have with us many horsemen from the great Canadian West. They are as enthusiastic Clydesdale men as any of us. At the present time there are many more throughout Ontario and Quebec, looking for just about one thing, and that is Clydesdales. Some of these gentlemen tell me that it is nearly impossible to induce horsemen to part with them, at any reasonable price. I would say to all, do not hold your spare stock too high. Sell them at a fair price, and give the other fellow a chance. We need to encourage the Clydesdale in the West. It is a great country, with a great future, and it will be well to see that the ground work for a great Clydesdale country is laid at the same time.

Another recommendation which I would make to whomsoever may be

selected to rule the destiny of this great association is to endeavor to give larger grants to Western Canada for the encouragement there of Clydesdale horses and their progeny. We have increased the grant made for this year to the Manitoba Winter Fair. This association can now afford to treat the Western interests liberally, and it will be money well spent, if it encourages them to go to Scotland, or come to Ontario and select better horses each year as the foundation for the breeding stock of the West. While it is a wise policy for any association to save up some money for a rainy day, what I would like to do is to strain every nerve to keep the Clydesdale business to the front throughout all Canada and keep it going. I would like to see the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada doing its full share in inducing the people of the West to buy the right stuff, that will lay the foundation for such a Clydesdale horse for the future as will beat the horse of any other breed that comes up against it first, last and all the time.

Gentlemen, we are all proud of the stand which the Clydesdale has taken in America. We are proud of the grand array of Canadian farmers who rely on him in their business, and of the exhibitors who have carried off the best prizes where ever they have shown their Clydesdales.

C. F. Lyall of Strome, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires, in writing regarding his advertisement states: My Shorthorn enquiries have been numerous, and sales have been quite satisfactory. I have sold out all my berkshire boars and I receive enquiries nearly every mail. This looks good for the hog business. I have sold the following Shorthorn bulls: "Baron Strome," a red two-year-old to Mr. Lyseng of Camrose; "Western Remus," a roan yearling to Mr. Heorison of Priddis; "Sunny Slope Hero," to Mr. Hansen of Strome and also a red bull calf to Mr. Pepping of Strome. I have got for sale two yearling bulls and a number of promising young bull calves.

TRACTION PLOWING

On the large farms of the Great Plains and the ranches of California traction engines—both steam and gasoline—are used to an increasing extent in farming operations, especially in plowing land. The makeshift outfits formerly used for this purpose have been largely replaced by heavier and stronger engines and gang plows especially designed for this use.

The advantage of traction plowing are (1), that the work can be rushed when conditions are favorable, (2), that the work can be done with a smaller force of hands, and fewer horses have to be kept; (3), in hot dry weather engines can be used when horses could not stand the work; (4), with an engine it is possible to plow very difficult soils, and also to plow deeper than with horses; and (5), under favorable conditions, the cost of traction plowing has been brought lower than that of plowing with horses.

The steam engines weigh from 7 to 20 tons, range from 20 to 50 horsepower, cost from \$1,500 to \$6,000, and will plow from 15 to 50 acres a day.

A traction plowing outfit consists of (1), an engine; (2), the plows or discs arranged in gangs; and (3), miscellaneous conveniences for carrying supplies, making repairs, etc. The size and cost of the outfit and the amount of work it will do, depend largely on the number of plows operated.

In a recent bulletin of the U. S. Department of Agriculture much general information is given in regard to traction plowing, and its economy and its practicability are discussed.

FREE SAMPLE OF AMATITE.

Many of the readers of this paper may not know that the makers of Amatite Roofing distribute free supplies for the information of prospective purchasers.

Some of our readers have probably doubted that a roofing could be made



Larger Crops & Higher Prices

HAVE YOU SEEN

THE IMPROVED NEW SUPERIOR

THE 1910 MODEL

WITH ITS

PATENTED SIEVES? If Not, You Should.



It is the simplest and most thorough device for handling wild oats on the market. It is the fastest cleaner made.

The New Superior is the King of Wild Oat Separators, because it cleans them all out thoroughly, fast and easy, no complicated sieves as in other machines made for this purpose. It will clean and separate any kind of grain grown. The New Superior has large screening capacity, large hopper, automatic feed. The New Superior is built strong and low down, making it handy and easy to operate.

The New Superior is made in four sizes — fitted with or without Bagger for farm or elevator work and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Sold by all leading agents. Write for further particulars and prices.

THE HARMER IMPLEMENT COMPANY, LTD.,
132 PRINCE OF GEORGE STREET WINNIPEG, MAN.

Take care of 10 acres of Kootenay Fruit Land for 5 YEARS and it will take care of you for THE REST OF YOUR LIFE

J. M. Fraser harvested 20 tons of potatoes from a measured acre.
J. T. Bealy picked from three trees this year cherries which actually sold for \$250.

Small orchard tracts of similar character for sale on easy payments. Send for our free illustrated booklet.

WESTERN CANADA INVESTMENT CO.
P. O. DRAWER 1042 NELSON, B. C.

SMUT KILLS GRAIN



Formaldehyde

KILLS SMUT

In Wheat and Oats



Formaldehyde is recommended by Government Farms and Agricultural Colleges. It is the most effective method of treating seed grain so as to prevent smut or rust. At Eaton prices Formaldehyde costs less than ever before, so that you can insure a high grade crop at very light expense.

EATON'S **FORMALDEHYDE**

IS GUARANTEED STANDARD QUALITY. FULL STRENGTH 40% PURE

PRICES

1 pound bottle, each	\$.25
5 " jars	.90
10 " " "	1.65
50 " " "	8.00
Per barrel containing 400 lbs.	52.00

No extra charge for Containers

These prices on Formaldehyde of guaranteed strength and quality are the lowest we have ever been able to quote. Our price has been reduced in consequence of a very large purchase made possible by the heavy sale of our Formaldehyde last season. The above prices are lower than those quoted in our Spring and Summer Catalogue, but customers ordering from the Catalogue will receive a rebate of the difference. Orders should be placed at once as the demand for guaranteed Formaldehyde increases enormously each year.




THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

which would need no painting, and the sample of Amatite is convincing evidence that a practical mineral surface has been invented.

Sending for the free sample does not entail any obligations and there is no charge—not even for postage. With the sample sent a little book telling all about Amatite and showing pictures of roofs in all parts of the country where Amatite has given protection without painting for many years.

Just drop a postal card to the nearest office of the Paterson Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg or Vancouver.

THE HOME OF THE PERCHERON

The district of La Perche, in France, famous the world over for its horses begins about seventy miles southwest of Paris and is located between the valleys of the Seine and the Loire. A small river called the Huisne traverses the district from end to end. It is one of the most curious things in live stock breeding that so small a section should become so famous.

The Percheron district has no large cities within its borders. It is beyond a doubt the richest and most flourishing agricultural section in the world today.

The breeders give a great deal of credit to the soil and the climate of their province. They say that a Percheron horse in its purity, with its strength, its force, its vigor, its harmonious outline cannot be bred and developed in any other section as well as it can be within the limits of La Perche. Whether or not their contention is true, it is a fact that we do not find in France, in any of the other horse breeding sections, Percherons of equal merit to those that we find in the Percheron district, notwithstanding the fact that the Percheron horse has been persistently used for many years in improving the other draft breeds of that country.

The Percheron country is divided into what they call small farms and big farms. The small farmer has from one to four mares and is the actual breeder. The small farmer sells his male colts almost at the time they are born and delivers them at the time they are weaned to the big farmer, who feeds them and grows them until they are two years old. He keeps the filly foals in order to replace his older brood mares when they are sold. About two-thirds of the farmers have small farms. They practice economy in its most stringent form. Everything they have must produce something. The mares must all work. They must not only produce a colt every year, or nearly so, but they must do the work on the farm as well. The mares are never kept in idleness; as soon as a mare misses having a colt the second year, she is sold and her place is taken by one of the younger fillies. While the mares are worked hard, yet the farmer always feeds them well, so that they have the strength and the vigor to produce a good, big, healthy colt and give plenty milk on which to raise it until weaning time.

The big farmers in the Percheron district are the owners of the stallions. Every spring they buy of all the small farmers every male colt sired by their horses that they consider sufficiently good to develop into a stallion. These big farmers, almost without exception, live in the valley of the Huisne. Their land is nearly all in permanent pasture and it is here that the Percheron stallion grows and develops at liberty until he is rising three years old. These colts, in a climate almost as cold as ours, are left at liberty at all times, winter and summer. I think the health and the vigor of the Percheron horse is due, to a great extent, to his never being kept when he is young, in close, badly ventilated stables. While these colts are always kept at liberty in the pastures, yet they are always well fed with grain, so that they are at no time stunted in their growth.

The development of the Percheron horse undoubtedly is due, to a great extent, to the soil and climate, yet the breeders, the men who choose the stallions, who select the mares, and who raise them until maturity have a great deal to do with it. These men not only have an intense love for their province, and are proud of its most important industry, but they are lovers of the animals they breed. They look after them carefully; they treat them well. They

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STANDING FIELD GRAIN COMPETITIONS

PRIZE WINNERS USE FORMALDEHYDE

Opinions of Growers of Prize Wheat

Wm. Reed, Wallace Municipality, Manitoba, states: "Treated it with Formaldehyde."
 Gerald N. Hicks, Battleford District, Sask., states: "Formalinal at the usual rate, the bags it was put into and also the seeder being treated with Formaldehyde. It was sown after lying twenty-four hours to dry, being covered over to prevent escape of gas."
 L. Huxby, Lloydminster District, Alberta, states: "I treat my seed with Formaldehyde, about one to thirty gallons of water, which pickles about forty or fifty bushels of grain. I usually dip my grain—I get a coal oil barrel and saw the same in half, one half has the liquid in and the other I place a few poles across for draining purposes. By the time one lot is soaked, the first lot has drained itself. I then empty it on to a clean floor and cover over with a sheet to keep in the fumes. This is one of the chief things to observe in picking the grain."
 John Anderson, Moose Mountain District, Sask., states: "I used Formaldehyde instead of bluestone, treating the seed one day previous to seeding."
 E. J. Hodgson, Cameron Municipality, Manitoba, states: "The last two years I have used Formaldehyde to treat my wheat, and prefer it to bluestone. It gives better results."
 C. J. Partridge, Salcoats, Sask., states: "For the prevention of smut I prefer using Formaldehyde, treating the wheat twelve hours before sowing, thoroughly wetting every grain and covering it with blankets."
 C. W. Ketcheson, Davidson District, Sask., states: "For prevention of smut we use Formaldehyde, treating the seed about a day before being sown, and have found it most satisfactory."

Brew Bros., Lloydminster District, Sask., states: "Formaldehyde is used for smut according to directions."
 Geo. H. Richardson, Sask., states: "I mixed Formaldehyde according to usual directions—poured three or four pints of liquid into each sack, and then tied sack up again to keep in fumes. I understand it is the fumes that kill smut spores. I have treated oats and wheat for two years in the above manner, and we have had no smut. Grain treated in this manner at night will be dry and ready for seeding the next day, and being already sacked, I think, saves a little labor. I would not advise treating bluestone in sacks, as it might burn them."
 Gordon B. Gregory, Sask., states: "The seed sown was treated with Formaldehyde, one pound to forty gallons of water, the solution being in a barrel, and the wheat submerged in a sack for four or five minutes."
 Solomon Barash, Wapella District, Sask., states: "I treated the seed with Formaldehyde, one pound to thirty-five gallons of water; simply immersing the grain in the solution, getting it thoroughly wet, and spread to dry."
 Geo. W. Ward, Quill Lake District, states: "In treating the seed I use Formaldehyde, one pound to about thirty-two gallons of water."
 Peter P. Peters, Dalmeny District, Sask., states: "I pickled my wheat with bluestone, but I shall try Formaldehyde this Spring."
 Wm. Ingram, Summerberry, Sask., states: "Treated with Formaldehyde."
 W. H. Wensley, Heward, Sask., states: "It was treated with bluestone. I am, however, using Formaldehyde, 40% strength, which I consider as effective if properly used."

Buy the Standard Brand from Local Merchants

(REGISTERED)

PAMPHLET REGARDING SMUT MAILED FREE ON REQUEST TO

The Standard Chemical Co. of Toronto, Limited

Box 151, Winnipeg

do their utmost to see that each animal has the proper care, the proper attention, the proper feed, the proper nourishment, in order to bring it to its most perfect development. The love of their breed of horses is bred in them. The son follows in the footsteps of his father and attempts to improve upon what his father has already accomplished. There is a section where the young men do not leave their birthplace and go to the cities, but where they stay in the locality in which they were born because they love it and appreciate the opportunity that they have in producing the best breed of draft horses in the world. A fact which possibly influences to a great extent the young man to stay in the country is because, at the bottom, the French farmer is economical and he loves very much the dollars which flow into his pockets from the other coun-

tries of the world for the horses which they breed and raise.

The French Government has for many years taken a great interest in the breeding of Percheron horses. Through its system of shows, through the pensions and approval given to the best stallions, it has had a great influence upon the improvement of the Percheron breed.

Only about five thousand colts considered sufficiently good for registration, are bred each year in the Percheron district. In spite of the continuous drain upon the breeding stock of the country, the Percheron horse is to-day better than he ever was. His size has been increased, while the qualities which have made him famous throughout the world have not diminished.—J. G. McLaughlin in The Agricultural Student.

Questions & Answers

GENERAL
 Questions of general interest to farmers are answered through our columns without charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details must be clearly stated as briefly as possible, only one side of the paper being written on. Full name and address of the enquirer must accompany each query as an evidence of good faith but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

SOWING ROOTS AND CORN

I wish to sow some turnips and man get seed, also fodder corn, but have no regular field root seeder or corn planter. Could I use the ordinary grain drill for this purpose? Give best kinds of corn and say where I can buy them.

D. S.

Ans.—It is somewhat difficult to sow field root seeds with an ordinary grain drill, but it can be done by mixing the seed with a considerable quantity of barley chop. The chop should be screened to about the size of the root seed. It is an easy matter to sow fodder corn with any of the ordinary grain drills. All that is required is to close enough of the spouts to make the drills about three feet apart. To test the drill put a little corn in one of the spouts and draw the drill over a floor or hard road. If the kernels drop every five or six inches the drill is set about right. It will then make about half a bushel of seed per acre.

The following are among the best varieties for the Western provinces; North Dakota Flint, Compton's Early and Longfellow. These varieties can be obtained from leading seedsmen.
M. A. C. S. A. BEDFORD.

TREATING SEED FOR SMUT

How long before sowing wheat is it safe to treat with formalin or bluestone? Would it be safe to treat it two or three weeks before sowing or would formalin have lost its effect by that time?

C. E. M.

Ans.—I do not think that the effectiveness of formalin as a preventive of smut is in any way lessened by treating the grain for some time in

advance of sowing. Prof. Shutt, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has found however that when either bluestone or formalin preparation are applied some weeks in advance, the vitality of the seed grain is seriously injured.

The longer the treatment was done in advance of sowing the greater the injury. When it reached eleven months none of the grain whatever grew. For these reasons I would advise sowing the grain within a few days of treatment.
M. A. C. S. A. BEDFORD.

KEEP OF COLT

In July last a colt, about two months old, strayed onto my place. Being unable to drive it away we put it into the barn, and it having evidently been some time away from its mother we had great trouble to keep it alive. We advertised it for some weeks in the local paper, but no one claimed it. Now, some eight months since the colt arrived here, a man comes along and claims it, and though willing to pay a certain amount for its keep he is not willing to pay the amount I estimate it has cost me. If we are unable to come to terms what steps should I take? What do you consider a fair amount for me to charge. I am only starting up myself and as I have to buy all my feed it has come harder on me than if I had grown it.

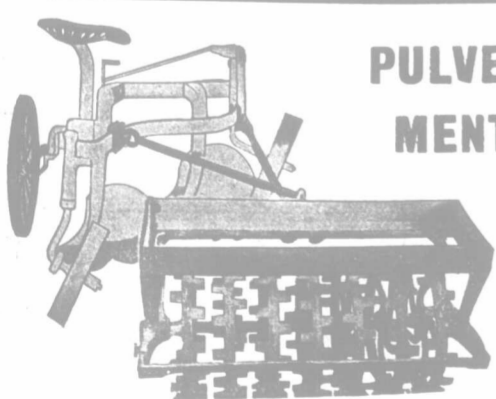
Subscriber.

Ans.—You should have advertised this colt in the Official Gazette at Regina, and if the owner of it was not discovered within a reasonable time you should have taken the colt to the nearest pound. It would only be after complying with these conditions that you would be entitled to charge for the colt's keep. If you cannot agree with the owner it would be well to get him to agree to fix the amount by arbitration, under the circumstances.

GRASS ON HEAVY LAND

I have a farm on a slope of the Duck Mountains. The water from the hills

(Continued on page 423.)



PULVERIZER ATTACHMENT FOR PLOWS

A proven success; a labor saver; and money maker for users. Very little draft; no side draft. Does not interfere in any way with plow.

Conserves moisture at right time—immediately after plowing. Weight is sufficient, as packing is done when soil is moist. Made with or without extra frame for carrying extra weight.

PROOF OF SUCCESS OF THIS ATTACHMENT

1st packer sold in Canada sold at Oxbow, Sask., in 1908: last year about 60 sold there. We have scores of letters; here is one:

Oxbow, Feb. 26th, 1910.
"I have one of the large Pack-ers, but find your Attachment much better, as the work of packing can be done while plowing, the draft being hardly noticeable on the horses."
(Signed) A. RIDDELL, M.P.P.

Size	Without extra	With extra
Sulky	\$14.00	\$17.00
Gang	\$15.00	\$18.50
Triple	\$16.00	\$19.75

OUR GUARANTEE.

If after using two weeks on the plow you are not fully satisfied, return and we will refund you your money and any freight paid by you. Order now, and make sure of prompt delivery.

HAMILTONS' Dept. A. Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg

WANTS AND FOR SALE

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

FARM HELP of every description supplied. M. MacNeil, 315 Logan Ave., Winnipeg Phone 7752.

SERVANTS SUPPLIED—Mrs. MacNeil will be leaving shortly to bring to Winnipeg General Servants having first class references. 215 Logan Ave., Winnipeg.

YOUNG HEREFORD BULLS for sale. Fit for service this spring; bred from first class cows and imported bull. Prices reasonable. John H. Reid, Moosomin, Sask.

FOR SALE—The Imported Percheron stallion, Wallace. Foaled 1899. Reg. No. 23831. D. G. Yeomans, Sec. Alexander, Man.

PURE SEED OATS raised on clean land from Garton's Regenerated Abundance. One dollar per bushel in small lots; cheaper in quantities. G. K. Wilson, Milestone, Sask.

WANTED—Married couple. Man as head teamster, must be good plowman. Wife to cook for 6 to 8 men; good job for right party. Apply to T. H. Tweltridge, C. P. R. Farm, Springfield, Man.

"LOD ROSEBERY" Seed Oats. 1st and 2nd prizes Alberta Provincial Seed Fair. 1st Gleichen, yield 100 bushels per acre; weight 46 pounds per bushel. Price 65 cents. R. Page, Langdon, Alta.

WANTED—A good teamster for general stock and grain farm. One who thoroughly understands all kind of farm work, also handling of heavy draft horses. C-o Box C. Farmer's Advocate.

FOR SALE—One first class fine-looking Standard-bred Racing Stallion. Good size and perfectly healthy. Registered and enrolled. Full particulars and copy of pedigree sent on application. — Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

FOR SALE—Imported Percheron stallion, Memphis, registered No. 34011; color black; weight, 1,950 lbs.; registered in the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association Stud Book; foaled May 19th, 1901. For pedigree and particulars address S. B. Lawtrason, Sec'y-Treas., St. George Percheron Horse Co., St. George, Ont.

SHEEP WANTED—One or two cars good grade ewes, including few good rams. Give cash price and full information. Box H, FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

PURE SEED OATS FOR SALE—Garton's Regenerated Abundance; grown on breaking; heavy yielders; one dollar per bushel; cheaper in quantities; also Noroton Beauty seed potatoes; very early; splendid cropper; seventy-five cents a bushel. Thos. Lund, Stonewall, Man.

IF YOU WANT WORK or help of any kind, send particulars to THE SASKATCHEWAN EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, PEART BLOCK, REGINA, SASK., "The best in THE WEST."

POULTRY AND EGGS

RATES—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken less than fifty cents.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Manitoba's premier strain. Stock for sale. P. Goodve, Stonewall, Man.

ACCLIMATIZED UTILITY BREEDS—Turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, eggs for hatching, poultry supplies. Illustrated catalog, giving useful poultry information mailed free. Maw & Sons, Parkdale, Man.

CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW—48 to 72 pages monthly. Bright, practical, fully illustrated. Every department in charge of a specialist. 34th year of publication. 50c. a year, 3 years one dollar, anywhere in Canada outside Toronto. Address Toronto, Ont.

PURE-BRED S. L. WYANDOTTES and S. C. Brown Leghorns, for sale. Prices right. George Dobson, Mortlach, Sask.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—Winnipeg at Winnipeg Poultry Show on six entries, five firsts, one second and all specials offered. Birds and eggs for sale. Correspondence solicited. W. J. Currie, Launder.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY and Almanac for 1910 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It is a very complete encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 15c. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 872, Freeport, Ill.

FOR SALE—One registered Hackney Stallion, rising 4 in the spring, 17 hands high. Will take Scrip on him. Correspondence solicited. W. B. Emmons, Box 47, Dubuc, Sask.

PLACE your orders for fence posts now. Carlot F.O.B. your station. Lowest prices. Direct from bush. Fruit land for sale or trade for stock or improved farms. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B. C.

ONE DOZEN of our hardy, improved Bush Cherries sent prepaid for \$2.00. Fine Canning Fruit Catalog, free. Buchanan Nursery Co., St. Charles, Man.

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS—I will sell two at bottom price. I will buy any number at market prices, subject to confirmation. E. B. McDermid, Nelson, B. C.

ORLOFF OATS for seed. Absolutely clean at 60c per bushel; bags extra. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.

IF INTERESTED in growing strawberries send for my catalog. It's free. Tells you how to grow them. Jno. Downham, Strathroy, Ontario.

WANTED SCRIP—Send lowest cash prices to A. F. Drackett, Moose Jaw, Sask.

FREE BOOKLET—Are you interested in a milder climate where the flowers bloom in February. British Columbia is the greatest opportunity land in Canada. Write for our booklet. Dept. D. L. W. Bick, 1104 Broad St., Victoria, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARM LANDS—80,000 acres on Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Port George district—retail of en bloc. Rich soil, ideal climate, easy terms. The Mercantile Trust Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Fort George lands—50,000 acres fertile wheat and mixed farming lands. Send for photographs and surveyors' reports. The Wright Investment Co., Dominion Trust Building, Vancouver, B. C. Canada.

FOR SALE—Western Rye Grass Seed, re-cleaned; free from noxious weeds. 8c. per lb. in 100 lb. or more lots. H. P. Springall, Grenfell, Sask.

CLYDESDALE STALLION for sale or trade. Purebred Clydesdale stallion, 4 years old in May. Would take in exchange 2-year-old steers or over, or horses; for full information write, S. J. Morrow, Macoun, Sask.

FOR SALE—Brome and Rye Grass Seed \$10.00 per ewt., and 600 bushels Mensury Barley at 50c. per bushel; also 80 head of work horses, brood mares and colts from 1 to 3 years, and twelve good oxen. W. R. Howay, Arcolia, Sask.

FOR SALE—Several quarter-sections. Fair improvements; good soil; all fenced, \$15 to \$20 an acre. John Lotz, Puffer, Alta.

LOST OR STRAYED

LOST—On February 4, a brown mare, white stripe on face, and halter attached; weight about 1400 lbs. Reward for returning same to (L. Stansfield, 6-22-22 Bulyea, Sask.), or to McKay's Livery Barn, Earl Grey, Sask.

R. P. EDWARDS—South Salt Springs, B. C. Now is your time to buy Cockerels for next spring. Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, Speckled Hamburgs, also a few early pullets.

FORTY BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2 each. Sixty hens and pullets \$2 each. Eggs, \$2 per setting; \$3 per hundred from flock with free range. W. J. Lumsden, Meadows, Man.

ROSE COMB REDS—Eggs \$1.50 and \$2 per 15. Cockerels \$2 and \$3. Circulars free on Potter system of selecting the laying hen. Henry H. Pearson, Stonewall, Man.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching. Pure-bred White Wyandottes, Hawkins strain. Per setting of fifteen, \$1.50. Fine Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, per setting of fifteen, \$2.00. Orders booked now. — Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

BARRED ROCKS—Bred to lay, \$1.50 and \$2.00 for 15 eggs. Mrs. Montague, Vialoux, Littleton Poultry Yards, St. Charles, Man.

WANTED—Single comb, white Leghorn cocks. Box 97, Watrous, Sask.

HELP WANTED—We want a reliable man with rig, or capable of handling a week and expenses, with advancement, introducing and advertising our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics, putting up bill posters, 7 by 9 feet—selling goods to merchants and consumers. No experience needed. We lay out your work for you. A good position for farmer or farmer's son, permanent, or for fall and winter months. Write for particulars. The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.

GOSSIP

JAPAN WANTS SHEEP

Dr. Issa Tanimura, special envoy from the Japanese Emperor is now in the United States to investigate the sheep and wool interests, and the American Sheep-breeder publishes a very interesting interview, from which we quote:

"In the past, on account of the Buddhist religion, a Japanese who liked meat would have to procure it secretly, and cook it and eat it in some isolated spot where he would not be discovered in satisfying his appetite for a forbidden joy. To-day, even, the older people still cling to Buddhism, and shrink with horror from those who violate the ancient doctrines by eating meat. But the younger generation is growing to like meat, particularly mutton, and the next decade will see us a nation of meat-eaters. Meat-eating goes with the new aggressive spirit of progress and modern ideas.

"The farmers are also becoming more scarce, so that the supply of vegetables is less. Formerly, all Japanese farmed. They wore no hats, and only cotton clothing, being vigorous and healthy. But since Europeans have come to Japan, the people have taken to the cities, adopted mechanical, commercial or professional business, and deserted the farm. The Japanese war caused a great increase for the desire for meat, as the soldiers brought back a taste of it from the frontier. Beef is now eaten very largely, and America is the best place to get it from. We have tried Australia, but in crossing the tropics the flavor of the meat is spoiled. Our meat has come largely from foreign countries. Mutton has lately been introduced. There are only 3,000 sheep in Japan, and our people do not know how to feed them. Lamb and mutton is so little known that most of the Japanese will not eat it, but the sheep that are killed because they get too old are cut up and mixed with beef. The people do not know the difference between the two meats, and eat the sheep in this way. But if the mutton is properly prepared, I think they would prefer it to pork or beef, for the Japanese seem to like chicken immensely, and of the meat of quadrupeds named, mutton and lamb approach chicken the closest.

"We want Americans to found the sheep industry on broad lines in Japan. We want you to teach us how to raise sheep.

"Asaka, our great manufacturing city for woolen goods, is crying for more wool. Our manufacturing interests would, of course, develop with the sheep industry in our country."

AUSTRALIAN CONDITIONS

Writing from Sydney N. S. W., Trade and Commerce Report, Ottawa, J. S. Larke, trade commissioner, dealing with standard products, says:

The increase in exports is due, not only to an increase in quantity, but to

PURE-BRED POULTRY, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITE ORPINGTONS

We have the finest strains in North America. Stock and eggs in season.

ENIVAR POULTRY FARMS
LANSING P. O., ONT.

LABELS
Metal Ear Labels for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs

The old standby for all who have stock liable to stray. No question of identification or dispute as to ownership, for keeping a record of flock or herd, and for general convenience. Do not be without them. Send your name and address for free circular and sample; it is no trouble and may save you much.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

J. C. POPE
Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.
Breeder of
Ayrshire Cattle & Improved Yorkshire Swine.
Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with

ABSORBINE

or any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 3 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for manking, \$1.00, delivered. Reduces Gout, Tumors, Wens, Varicose Veins, Ulcers, Hydrocele, Varicose cells. Book free. Write to: W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LYNANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

an increase in the prices of nearly all the products exported. Wool has increased from 1½d. to 3d. per lb.; hides by 1½d.; leather by 1d.; tallow by 3s. cwt.; frozen mutton, by nearly ½d. per lb.; butter, by 5s. cwt.; wheat, by 3s. 6d. per quarter.

The wool year begins with July 1. The sales have been affected in New South Wales by differences between the organization of buyers and sellers, and latterly by the fears of the shipping being held up on account of the coal strike. Nevertheless, the sales from July 1 to December 1 throughout Australia showed an increase of 39,605 bales. The principal increase in Melbourne was due to difficulties between the buyers and sellers during the six months of 1908.

The sales in Sydney showed some decrease as well as those in Adelaide and Brisbane. This, however, is not traceable to any deficit in the shear of the year, but owing to the difficulties of getting the wool to the sea-board and fears of inability to ship if sold. The balance of the wool year, if no untoward circumstances occur, is likely to show a still further increase in the exports of wool. The prices at the last sales improved.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post office address and class of stock kept will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash, strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire hogs and Pekin ducks.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire hogs and Pekin ducks.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, ROSSER, MAN.—All Shorthorn bulls sold, excepting some good calves. One Yorkshire boar fit for service, \$18.00. Three Yorkshire sows, \$20.00 each.

GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man., Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

McKIRDY BROS., Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man., breeders and importers of Clydesdale and Shorthorns Stock for sale.

H. C. GRAHAM, Lea Park, Alta. — Shorthorn, Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale. 1-4-40

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedge-wick, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns and Berks-shires.

JAS. BURNETT, Napinka, Man., breeder of Clydesdale horses. Stock for sale.

H. W. BEVAN—DUNCANS, Vancouver Island, B. C. Breeds the best strains of Registered Jerseys. Young stock for sale.

HEREFORDS—Pioneer prize herd of the West. Good for both milk and beef. **SHEPHERD PONIES**, penny vehicles, harness, saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

BROWN BROS., Ellisboro, Assa., breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

J. MORRISON BRUCE—Tighnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask. Breeder of Clydesdales and milking Shorthorns.

D. P. WOODRUFF, Caldwell, Alta. Breeder of Kentucky Saddlers, young registered stallions of the best breeding for sale.

BAGPIPES

We're the largest Bagpipe dealers in North America.

Lawrie's famous make in the kind we sell. Write to-day for

FREE CATALOG

We're from the Old Country ourselves and know all about the Pipes

Chanters, Bags, Reeds, etc., in big stock. Repairs promptly done.

Write for Catalog to-day.

C. W. Lindsay Limited
OTTAWA ONT

CHURCH BELLS

CHIMES AND PEALS

MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY

FULLY WARRANTED

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,

BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.

Established 1886



Sunday passed. Tuesday rolled around, and still his tall form did not loom in the vestibule when the cuckoo clock was sounding eight. Thursday he came, and the beautiful girl was burning with rage.

"So this is the way you neglect me!" she hissed. What have you to say for yourself? Why didn't you come?"

"I couldn't," faltered the young man. "I had dyspepsia, and the doctor advised me not to come."

"What! The doctor told you not to come because you had dyspepsia?"

"Well, he told me to keep away from all sweets."

The next moment she had him seated on the parlor sofa, telling him he was the nicest young man in all the world.

RHEUMATISM

WEATHER THIS

BUT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ALWAYS CURE RHEUMATISM.

What They Did for W. H. Craine, and Why They Always Cure Rheumatism—They Remove the Cause.

Toronto, Ont., Mar. 14 (Special).—In these days of sudden changes of temperature known to so many suffering people as Rheumatism weather the experience of W. H. Craine, of 103 Gladstone Ave., this city, is of widespread interest. Mr. Craine suffered from Rheumatism. He is cured and he knows the cure. It was Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Yes, I know Dodd's Kidney Pills cured my Rheumatism," Mr. Craine states. "For after I started taking them I used no other medicine. I never cease recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills to my friends."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Rheumatism by putting the Kidneys in condition to strain the uric acid out of the blood. It is uric acid in the blood that causes Rheumatism. Cold or damp causes it to crystallize at the muscles and joints and then comes those tortures every rheumatic knows only too well. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Rheumatism by curing the Kidneys. The cured Kidneys remove the cause of the Rheumatism.

runs down over it, and even if ditched it would be too wet for a grain farm I wish to seed this down to some suitable grass or clover. How would Western Rye or Brome grass do for this purpose? Would Alfalfa succeed on such land?

Sask. S. E. Ans.—I note the description of your farm at the foot of the Duck Mountains. I do not think it would be safe to sow such land to brome grass, for you would have great difficulty in eradicating it if you ever wanted to make a change. I should think Western rye would give you satisfactory results, and it would be much easier to get rid of if you wanted to eradicate it. The land will require to be broken up and backset, then thoroughly disked and the grass seed sown at the rate of 14 pounds to the acre; then again harrowed. Such land as you mention is totally unfit for alfalfa, as this plant requires well drained land. I might mention that if you are prepared to leave the land in brome for all time, that grass is likely to give you satisfaction; but it would have to be thinned after a few years by breaking it up and not backsetting it, for it has a habit of getting too thick after a few years.

M. A. C. S. A. BEDFORD.

CANNOT ASSIGN CONTRACT

A is a poor man. He had to borrow the money to bring himself and his wife out to this country and it took most of his first year's wages to pay this money back. He bought a quarter section from B, on the crop payment plan; price \$13 per acre. Conditions: A is to fence the land, erect certain buildings, break 40 acres the first summer and 30 acres the following year, and so on until he gets 120 acres under cultivation. He shall crop the land and each year deliver to B one-half of the crop grown on the land, at the elevator, 6 miles from his place, as soon as he can get threshed, no matter what the market price may be at the place where he delivers the grain. The proceeds of this half crop are to be applied first to pay the interest on his contract, which is 8 per cent., starting from the day of the contract, and the balance, if any, to be applied on the principal. He purchased this land in the fall 1905, had 40 acres in crop 1907, which was frozen; 1908 was very dry and only yielded 7 to 8 bushels to the acre. The half of this crop did not pay the interest on the land and with the other one-half he had to pay all the threshing bill, all the twine, all taxes, pay on some of his outfit, which took all the money he got for his share of the crop. In the fall of 1908 he had to work out, and did not get any plowing done and in the spring of 1909 he was forced to put the crop in, some on the stubble and the balance rushed over, so that in June, 1909, the prospects for a good crop were not very bright. A then wanted to sell to C, who agreed to purchase from A his interest in the land and to assume liabilities to B; and accordingly an agreement was drawn up on one of B's forms and forwarded to B for his sanction of the agreement, which B refused to do.

There is a clause in the agreement between A and B, that any assignment in connection with the agreement would be subject to B's approval. C is a well-to-do farmer close by, owns three-quarter section, well stocked and equipped, and shipped 3,000 bushels of wheat last year. He carries a stock almost clear of encumbrance worth about \$7,000, and has also purchased a quarter of the same section as the one which A bought from B on the installment plan. Has B got A bound so that he cannot sell, or cannot B be forced to accept the assignment to C, if C is reasonably capable of carrying out the agreement between A and B?

Sask. Onlooker. Ans.—A is obliged to carry out the contract that he entered into with B, whether he is poor or not. The fact of his not being able to procure an outfit would not relieve him of his contract. According to one of the terms of the agreement A could not assign his contract with-

Here Are the Two Strongest Fence Locks Ever Made

The Frost Woven Fence Lock is the strongest and most secure Lock known. It will not work loose or slip. One reason is because it possesses more inches and weight of Wire than any other



Lock. But the principal reason is because the Frost method is the most practical. Note the peculiar, powerful-looking "Knot." Then see the wonderful triple "Wrap," with its ends cut close. (These closely-cut ends prevent springing.) This triple "Wrap" makes the Frost Lock doubly secure.

The picture, alone, of the Frost Lock should prove that no other Lock on earth is so secure.

Lateral Not Kinked

The Frost Lateral is not kinked. The Lateral in nearly every other Fence is kinked. This weakens it. And when subjected to great strain: snap! she goes. Because all contraction-strain falls on the Lateral.

No other Fence Maker can make this Lock. We own the patent. And we build our Machines in our own Machine Shops.

So, you see, this wonderful Frost Lock cannot be duplicated—nor even imitated.

Frost Metal Lock

The Frost Field-Erected Fence Lock permits the use of No. 7 Hard Steel Stays (a size larger and heavier than the Uprights used in Woven Fence). These are immovably bound to uninked coiled Laterals.

The Lock on the best other Fence made is about 60 per cent. weaker than the Wire.

But the Frost Lock is the strongest part of the Frost Field-Built Fence. Fallen trees, and other unusual tests, which have smashed other Fences to smithereens, have left the Frost uninjured.

This Frost Lock is the safest Field-Built Fence Lock ever made. It is the only secure Lock which will not injure the Wire in a Field Erected Fence.

Make Our Own Wire

There are extreme weather changes in certain sections of Canada which mean a mighty short life to most Wire Fence.

Very little Wire is made to fight off this Wire enemy. Such Wire might fill the bill in some climates, but it's simply unfit for Canadian conditions.

Heretofore we used ready-made Wire

ourselves. But we had it made under our own specifications. It always gave good satisfaction, but we wanted better. The only way we could get it was to make it ourselves. So that's what we're now doing.

We've engaged a Wire Expert with 25 years' experience behind him. And we've built special Wire-Making and Galvanizing Mills, and installed the most modern machinery made.

Through scientific Annealing, all Frost Wire is even in temper. It will stand against Canadian weather, no matter how severe.

Two-Thirds of Its Life

Two-thirds of the life of a Wire Fence depends upon its Galvanizing. When this two-thirds is killed—eaten away by rust—the other third is as good as dead.

Yet nearly all Wire is Galvanized too thinly. And, besides, it's merely "coated." That's because Zinc costs four times more than the Wire itself.

(We pay the highest price for Zinc,—and we get the best.)

But Frost Wire is Galvanized doubly thick. And it is not merely "coated," either. The Zinc goes down into the Wire, making the Galvanizing a part of the Wire itself. This prevents Frost Wire from scaling.

This is possible only by the Frost "Pickling" and "Cleansing" process. It simply scours Frost Wire of every particle of grease and scale, leaving it as clean as a pin.

Frost Galvanizing will now stick to the Wire through thick and thin. No Galvanizing enemy can rust it. That's why the Frost Fence will last 12 to 15 years longer than most others.

Send for free Booklet and Samples.

Manitoba Frost Wire Fence Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Frost Wire Fence Company, Ltd. Hamilton, Ont.

"Frost" Fence

Only requires 1 man

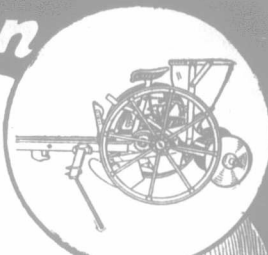
Lighter Draft, Better Results

The Aspinwall No. 3 Potato Planter is not a two-man machine. It only requires one man, saving you the extra man's wages. It is lighter draft, too. And will plant one-third faster. No other potato planter can compare with it in accuracy. The Aspinwall No. 3 drops over 99 per cent. good. And does it without slightest injury to the seed. We've put seed through the planter over fifty times and it produced as good results as seed planted by hand. No change of pickers required for different sizes of seed or different distances of planting.

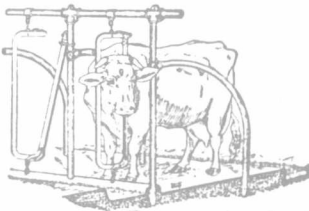
Get our catalog explaining detailed construction of Aspinwall No. 3, which is made by largest makers of potato machinery in the world.

THE ASPINWALL MANUFACTURING CO. 2 Jackson, Mich. and Guelph, Ont.

Aspinwall No 3 Potato Planter



Put "BT" Stanchions and Steel Stalls in Your New Stable



They will make your stable NEATER, BRIGHTER, MORE SANITARY and MUCH HANDIER TO WORK IN than any other construction you can use. No other tie is as comfortable for the cows as "BT" Swinging Stanchions. No other tie keeps them as well in place in their stalls or as clean, for they cannot move back and forward, but still are left perfectly free to get up or down and to card themselves.

The "BT" Stanchion is made in five sizes and can be used with frame construction if desired.

Write for free catalogue, giving full information and showing how the stable should be laid out.

Beatty Bros., Fergus, Canada.

We also build Hay Carrier Goods and Litter Carriers.

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Planet Jr implements are the greatest time-savers and labor-savers ever invented for the farm and garden. They frequently do six men's work, and do it better than by ordinary methods. Over two million farmers and gardeners have found this out by actual use. You can't afford to be without a Planet Jr.

No. 17 Planet Jr Single-Wheel Hoe is a most handy and effective tool for garden culti work.

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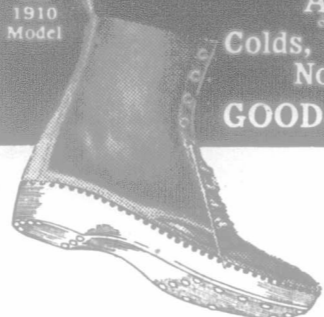

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Western Canada's greatest Seed House Agents for

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Wear Ruthstein's STEEL SHOES

Absolute Protection Against
Colds, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Discomfort
No More Blistered, Aching Feet
GOOD-BYE to CORNS and BUNIONS!



Off With the old, rough, wrinkled Leather
On with the Comfortable STEEL SHOES

There's more good wear in one pair of Steel Shoes than in three to six pairs of the best All-Leather Shoes. And comfort! The very first time you slip your feet into Steel Shoes they feel fine. They need no "breaking in." And the longer you wear Steel Shoes the better you like them, for they keep your feet warm, dry and comfortable — though you work in mud and slush up to your shoe tops. Steel Shoes are shaped to fit the foot, and the rigid steel bottoms and sides force them to keep their shape. No warping, no twisting, no leaking possible. And they are as light as any ordinary work shoes.

How Our 1910 Model Steel Shoes Are Made. The Wonderful Steel Bottoms

Steel Shoes solve the problem of the Perfect Work Shoe for all time to come. The soles of Steel Shoes and an inch above the soles are stamped out of a special light, thin, rust-resisting steel. One piece of seamless steel from toe to heel. As a further protection from wear, and a means of giving a firm foothold, the bottoms are studded with adjustable steel rivets. The adjustable steel rivets of 1910 model Steel Shoes add the finishing touch of perfection. Practically all the wear comes on these steel rivets. When steel rivets wear down you can constantly replace them with new rivets. And the rivets at the tip of toe and ball of foot are the only ones that wear. Steel Shoes never go to the Repair Shop for there's nothing to wear but the rivets. And the Steel Soles shed mud almost as easily as they shed water. The cost is only 30 cents for 50 extra steel rivets. No other repairs are ever needed. The uppers are made of the very best quality of pliable waterproof leather, and firmly riveted to soles. There is greater strength and longer service and more foot comfort in Steel Shoes than in any other working shoes in existence. It's in the steel and the pliable leather, and the way they are put together.

Throw Away Rubber Boots, Felt Boots and "Arctics!"

Rubber or felt boots heat the feet and make them sweaty and tender. Nothing more uncomfortable or more harmful to the feet. One pair of Steel Shoes will outlast at least three pairs of felt or rubber boots. A man who wears Steel Shoes doesn't have to own three different styles of working shoes. No arctics or felt boots necessary.

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Steel Shoes have thick, springy Hair Cushion Insoles, which are easily removable for cleansing and airing. They absorb perspiration and foot odors — absorb the jar and shock when you walk on hard and stony ground. They keep your feet free from callouses, blisters and soreness.

Steel Shoes Save Doctor Bills

Wear Steel Shoes and you need not suffer from Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Stiffness of the Joints and other troubles and discomforts caused by cold, wet feet. Keep your feet always warm, dry and comfortable in Steel Shoes. They protect your health and save doctor bills, while adding to your comfort.

Low Prices on Steel Shoes
Sizes, 5 to 12, 6 inches, 9 inches, 12 inches and 16 inches high.

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 a pair; better grade of leather, \$3.00 a pair; extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 a pair.

Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, \$4 a pair; extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$5 a pair.

Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, \$5 a pair; extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$6 a pair.

Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, \$6 a pair; extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$7 a pair.

One Pair Will Outwear 3 to 6 Pairs of Leather Shoes

The comfort of Steel Shoes is remarkable. Their economy is simply astounding! Practically all the wear comes from the rivets in the bottoms, and the rivets can be replaced very easily. Don't sweat your feet in rubber boots or torture them in rough, hard, twisted, shapeless leather shoes. Order a pair of Steel Shoes to-day. Sizes, 5 to 12.

Order Steel Shoes To-day!

We strongly recommend the 6-inch high, at \$3.50 a pair, or 9 inches, at \$5, as they give best satisfaction for general service.

In ordering, state size shoe you wear. Enclose \$3.50 a pair for 6-inch high, and the best and most comfortable working shoes you ever wore will promptly be shipped to you. Your money refunded if Steel Shoes are not exactly as represented when you see them. Send to-day!

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Steel Shoe Co., Dept. 371, Toronto, Can.
Gentlemen:

I enclose for \$.....
in payment for pair Steel Shoes.

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Town Province
County
Dealer's Name

out the approval of B. If A could not carry out his contract and B was not willing to accept an assignment to another party, the only thing he could do would be to throw up the land and lose his improvements.

IMPROVED HOMESTEAD

If a man enter for an improved homestead and a certain amount has to be paid to the Dominion lands office, who receives the money, the man that improved the homestead or the government?

S. W.

Ans.—Improvements on a cancelled homestead are paid for to the Dominion Government, and the amount paid does not go to the original holder of the land. He forfeits all interest in the land when the homestead is cancelled. There have been special cases where a man got permission to abandon his homestead, when the government always refunded to him the amount received for improvements. This is very rarely done, and only when there is good cause for it. The law distinctly states that a person forfeiting his homestead, forfeits also all claim for improvements.

Questions & Answers

VETERINARY

Enquiries dealing with matters of a veterinary nature are answered through our columns by a competent veterinarian free of charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details and symptoms must be fully and clearly stated on only one side of the paper. Full name and address of the writer must accompany each query, as a guarantee of good faith but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

STALLION TROUBLE

I traveled a horse last season and thought at the end of the season I had never made a more successful one. I now find that he has not left a very large percentage of foals. He was always very sure previous to last season. Can you give me any reason? He is seven years old and as vigorous as a colt, in good healthy condition and served the mares every time. He served just one hundred and only thirty-three returned the second time and nine of them took the third time.

M. G.

Ans.—The fact that only a very small percentage of the mares bred to this horse became pregnant is pretty good evidence that the trouble is with the horse. Just what the actual cause of his condition may be, will have to be sought out and the remedy applied if possible. Overwork is a very prolific cause of such a state, and according to the figures given by you in your letter this horse has certainly had plenty to do. There are many other causes which operate to bring about this condition, but as the horse has been in excellent health, these must be eliminated. We advise you to limit the number of mares to him this coming season to say about twenty-five. This will allow his generative organs opportunity to recover their normal condition. Feed him well on good nutritious food and give him plenty of exercise. If broken to harness put him to work. If this line of treatment is followed out we would confidently expect your horse to become sure again in another year.

COW HAS A LUMP IN UDDER

I have a cow that calved in November last, and which has been milking regularly since. She has been stabled in a good warm barn and fed green oat sheaves and white rye grass hay. The man who does the milking told me yesterday that there appears to be a hard oblong lump formed inside of her udder and which feels to the hand to be as big as a hen's egg, or a little larger. The lump seems to be on the left side, as the milking of the two teats on that side appears to give pain. Her appetite is good. She is poor, but otherwise in good health, being allowed out whenever the weather is fine. Is the milk fit for use? It looks and smells alright.

G. N. H.

Ans.—You should have the tuber-

Horse Breeders

Artificial MARE IMPREGNATORS

We GUARANTEE you can get from 2 to 6 mares in foal from one service of stallion or jack. Increase the profits from your breeding stables by using these impregnators. No experience necessary to use them successfully. Prices, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each prepaid. Popular SAFETY IMPREGNATING OUTFIT, especially recommended for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares, \$7.00 prepaid. Write for CATALOGUE which illustrates and describes our Impregnating Devices, Breeding Hobbles, Stallion Bridles, Shields, Supports, Service Hooks, Etc. CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 35, Cleveland Ohio, U.S.A.

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At the University of Pennsylvania there is a sophomore who has been given the palm for quick thinking. It was in a class in French a few days ago, when one of Moliere's plays was being read in the original. Mr. F. had read ten or twelve lines in French, and, though he was reading 'at sight,' not having prepared the lesson in advance, was endeavoring to translate the French into English. He came to the word 'voleur,' and, getting it mixed with 'oiseau,' translated it bird. "Not 'bird,' Ned," whispered a fellow student, "'voleur' means 'thief.'" But too late. "Monsieur F.," remarked the professor, "I notice that you translate 'voleur' as bird. Pray, what kind of a bird?" "Jail-bird" said Mr. F., amid the laughter of the class, in which the staid professor joined.—Philadelphia Record.

Act Directly on the Liver

Biliousness and headaches quickly cured by DR. A. W. CHASE'S KIDNEY and LIVER PILLS

When you feel irritable, cranky and downhearted, you can usually blame the liver, for there is no organ in the human body which so quickly throws the system out of sorts as a torpid, sluggish liver.

You don't need to be in the blues long if you know about Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills, for by their direct action on the liver they relieve promptly and prove lastingly beneficial.

One of the principal ingredients of this medicine is known to the medical profession as a specific for liver derangements. Quickly, naturally and certainly it awakens the sluggish liver and drives out the poisons which cause headaches, biliousness, bodily pains and a depressed feeling over the whole system.

Vigor, strength and good nature will return when the liver is set right by Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills. One Pill a dose, 25 cts. a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes.

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WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

Your Time Is Worth \$2000 A Year

You can make \$2,000 a year with the **Powers Well Machine** and carry on your regular farm work. Our Combined Boring and Drilling Rig is the most complete machine on earth. It is mounted on wheels and the auger or drill operates through center of platform. No change in mounting necessary for moving to the next place. One man and team easily run it alone. Bore 100 feet in 10 hours and drills as fast as any.

This is your chance to make a fortune with only a small investment.

Write for catalogue and our easy terms. Lisle Mfg. Co., Box 9-9, Clarinda, Iowa.

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use **Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**. Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

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TREES & SHRUBS

I am the only nurseryman in Canada who offers for sale the finest proof Hybrid Apple trees, which were introduced at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and tested at Brandon and Indian Head.

Write for list and full particulars to **E.D. Smith, Winona, Ont.**

E.D. SMITH, WINONA

The aged father was beginning to feel that he had not much longer to live.

"William," he gasped to his only son, "I have a confession to make to you."

"There is nothing you need confess to me, father!" sobbed William.

"Yes, my son, there is. It is a disclosure that concerns you alone. Your mother and I promised each other that we would never let you know of it until the time came when you could be safely trusted with the secret—and the time has come. You are now forty-five. You are not likely to be thrown off your balance by what happened in your infancy—"

"Father, what is it?"

"William, gasped out the old man, "when you were little more than a year old you took a first prize at the local baby show!"

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES SACKACHE

R23 THE PR...

culine test applied to the cow, as the udder may be affected with tuberculosis. If so the milk would be dangerous and unfit for use. If the cow proves free from tuberculosis, bathing the quarter with warm water several times a day, and rubbing well in immediately after bathing camphorated oil may break up the lump. See that she has a good bed, and on no account should she be permitted to be on the bare cold floor.

LEUCORRHOEA

I bought a mare last December. When worked white drops issue from the vagina. When anything startles her, causing her to jump or move suddenly, a rumbling gurgling sound issues from some place. Kindly advise treatment and state if mare will breed; also if work will injure her. At present she runs on the range.

Ans.—The disease is leucorrhoea. Until it is entirely cured she will not breed. As to the length of time it will take to effect a cure or whether she may be cured, depends upon the severity of the condition. Flush out the uterus well every day with a lukewarm one per cent. solution of creolin, or permanganate of potash, a dram to a quart of water. Use about a gallon of either solution at each injection. Give mixed with damp feed a tablespoonful of this powder three times a day, powdered sulphate of iron, 1 ounce; powdered hydrastis, 4 ounces; powdered nuxvomica, 1½ ounces; powdered gentian, 6 ounces. Mix well.

PIGS HAVE INDIGESTION!

I have trouble with pigs; have some about three or four months old. They get stupid and hump up their backs and don't eat much for a few days and die. Some of them invert the rectum and some don't. We were feeding oat and barley chop, dry, and water, and the last couple of weeks have been feeding boiled barley and flax, but don't seem any better. Some seem to lose power over the hind part. One of a larger lot has gone the same way. We opened some that died and could not see anything wrong, only the fat on the inside was very dark, and the food inside dry and solid; have also given salts and sulphur. What would the trouble be?

Similar question from B. R.

Ans.—The pig like other animals, at times suffers from indigestion. If fed for a long time on one kind of food it is likely to become affected with indigestion. It is therefore necessary, in order to keep pigs in good health, that they should have a mixed diet. There are a number of diseases remote from the digestive organs—skin diseases for instance—that are due to digestive disorders. Besides errors in dieting, lack of sufficient exercise will cause disturbance of the digestive system. Among the symptoms of indigestion in swine may be noticed the following: Appetite more or less impaired, sometimes wanting altogether; in other cases there is a morbid craving for stuff they would not touch in health. In some cases the pig will press his nose on the floor and squeal, or vomit a thin sour-smelling liquid, mixed with a little half-digested food. The bowels may be constipated, or there may be diarrhoea. The pig may stagger from giddiness and fall over. In young pigs it causes fits. They will move about slowly with their backs humped up, or lie on their belly, sometimes burying their heads in the bedding. They seem to be stupid. There may also be fever, when the urine will be scanty and high colored. The first essential in the treatment of indigestion is to completely change the feed. Sometimes a change for only a few days will bring about satisfactory results. Accompanying a change of diet they must be given plenty of exercise, especially young pigs. But this is difficult to accomplish in this country during the winter months, unless one has a good straw yard or other shelter. If the pig is constipated, from a dessert spoonful to 4 ounces of epsom salts may be given, dissolved in a little warm water, to which is added a little powdered gin-

Clipped Horses Are Worth More

Horse doctors and authorities recommend that horses be clipped in the spring. This applies particularly to farm horses. They work better, sleep better, and keep in better condition if they are without a long, heavy, sweaty coat of hair. They are less liable to catch cold and can be cleaned in one-fourth the usual time. Long hair saps a horse's energy. No man can work in a heavy fur overcoat all the time, neither can a horse work under similar conditions. This is especially true in the spring when a horse is soft.

Clipping is easy. The Stewart machine is so simple that anybody can clip horses by guiding the knife while the crank is turned. We have made it so durable that it will last a life-time, giving good service all the time; this wonderful durability is obtained because working parts are enclosed from dust and dirt and run in oil, and because all gears are cut from the solid steel bar and are made file hard.

The Stewart No. 1 **Horse Clipping Machine** is a better machine than others—for the reasons above stated—but it COSTS LESS than most others. This is because there are FEW PARTS and no DELICATE MECHANISM. It's as simply made as it is operated. YOU CAN GET IT FROM YOUR DEALER FOR ONLY **\$9.75**

GET IT NOW. IF YOUR DEALER HASN'T IT WRITE US DIRECT.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., 110 La Salle Ave., Chicago

Pure-bred Percheron Sale

to be held at

CALGARY, ALBERTA

THURSDAY, MARCH 24th, 1910

Our second consignment of Percherons from Maple Leaf Farm, Kingsville, Ont., for this season has arrived and we are listing twenty registered stallions and mares (about half of each) and five high grade mares to be sold by public auction on above date. This will be our third sale, two held at Maple Leaf Farm. Our previous sales were of high quality, but were not equal to this offering. When you find stock descended from such noted sires as Brilliant, Baccarat, Pesique, Aiglon, Boor, you may look for something good. This offering is nearly all blacks and ages from 1 to 5. This is an opportunity for you to secure some high classed foundation stock at your own prices. All stallions guaranteed sure foal getters, and terms will be given on them; and all stock guaranteed to be as represented.

We refer you to the Molson's Bank, Calgary and Kingsville, for reference as to our responsibility. Write for catalogue and full particulars. Sale will be conducted in sale pavilion on exhibition grounds. Horses stabled in No. 3 barn on the grounds.

S. W. PAISLEY, Lacombe, Auctioneer. **E. J. WIGLE, Proprietor, 342 18th Ave. W., Phone 472, Calgary, Alta.**

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL LIVE STOCK SHOWS

Including Horse Show, Fat Stock Show, Cattle Show and Sale

CALGARY

APRIL 5th to 8th, 1910

Entries for the Horse and Fat Stock Shows close March 15th. Catalogue of Auction Sale of bulls can be had on application. 121 animals of beef breeds; also Ayrshire bull to be sold.

E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Managing Director, Calgary.

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LASHBURN, SASK.

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Breeders and Importers of Pure Bred

Clydesdales, Hackneys and Shetlands

Mares, Stallions and young Stock for sale. Also pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle.

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BITTER LICK MEDICATED Salt Brick



**The Great
Conditioner,
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BITTER LICK will give your horses a keen appetite—regulate disorders and keep them healthy. Made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs. Full particulars from

Steele Briggs Seed Co. Limited., Winnipeg, Man.

ly the first symptom. In the first place it is necessary to separate healthy birds from sick ones. If any have died, their bodies should be burned. The house must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate or creolin. The utensils should be treated in a similar manner. In the early stages of the disease, the application with a camel's hair brush to the parts affected of corrosive sublimate, 1 or 2 to 1,000 of water, or creolin, 1 or 2 to 100 of water, may cut short the disease. Swellings about the head should be lanced and the bleeding arrested by plugging the cavity with cotton wool, soaked with tincture of iron. For internal medication the following prescription will be found very useful: Tincture of catechu, ½ fluid ounce; salicylic acid, 8 grains; chlorate of potash, ½ ounce; glycerine, ½ ounce; rectified spirits, 1 ounce; water sufficient to make 6 ounces. From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful to large birds twice a day.

GOSSIP

HARD WINTER MAKES CLIPPING NECESSARY

The hard winter just closing has caused horses to have a longer and heavier coat of hair on this spring than is usual. If put at the hard spring work in this condition they will naturally suffer a great deal. To clip them will be a great relief, as by taking off the extra long and heavy coat of hair they will be less prone to perspire freely on first going at the spring work and what perspiration they do secrete will dry off quickly.

If clipped, they should be blanketed providing nights are very cool especially for a few hours after being put into the stable. In that time they will be dried off and will get better rest by far than the unclipped animals.

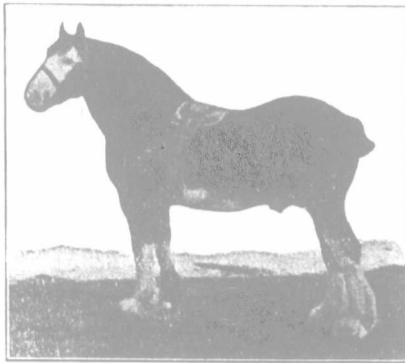
RENNIE'S SEED ANNUAL

A handsome catalogue giving full descriptions of the best seeds that can be grown, as proved by the yearly increasing sales throughout the Dominion, neatly bound in lithographed covers with bright colors, illustrated by 250 engravings devoted to vegetable, flowers, field roots, grains, etc., showing good crops of some special varieties taken from nature. In the great Northwest, the short season varieties bring good results to every one that plants them. No seed buyer can afford to be without the Rennie Seed Annual, which tells you just what to plant in your garden for 1910. Write for it.

CATTLE AND HORSES

The Baxter-Reed ranch was started in 1901. It comprises 15,000 acres of land, being situated about 10 miles east from Olds, Alta. It was determined to breed White-Faces, and to this end the best young breeding females that could be purchased in Texas, were shipped north and placed on the ranch, in all some 2,000 head were brought over. The ranch determined to breed its own bulls and to this end a herd of registered Herefords was placed on the ranch, these cattle being secured from England and the United States and including some of each of the fashionable strains, prominent among which were the Britain, Beau Donald and Java families. This herd of registered cattle has grown until it now numbers over 200 head. Inferior or young animals, not considered up to standard have, from time to time, been thrown out of the herd so that its members now exhibit an even and uniform standard of high quality.

In addition to breeding cattle, the firm a few years later added Belgian and Hackney horses to their stock. Registered foundation stock was purchased, Belgians were imported and the breeding of both pure bred and good quality drafters was begun. At the dispersion sale in 1907 of the famous Rawlinson Bros.' Hackneys, J. W. Reed bought the greater part of the offering and thus kept intact the most famous lot of Hackney horses in the West. At the present time about 350 head of horses are



"BARON'S GEM"
One of the greatest Clydesdale Sires ever brought to the West

HILLCREST STUD

We have added to our well known stud of Clydesdales at the Hillcrest Stud, Condie, Sask., a recent importation of thirty-five head—twenty-three stallions and twelve fillies. Our new importation was personally selected to keep up the high standard of our stud, and we are offering horses with size and quality combined, to a marked degree. They are sired by such horses as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Everlasting, Baron's Gem, Royal Favorite, Baron's Voucher, Royal Edward, Baron's Buchlyvie and Sir Hugo.

Customers buying from us have no middlemen's profits to pay, as we buy and sell our own horses.

Write for descriptive catalogue. Long-distance telephone in house.

TABER & PLUMMER

CONDIE, SASK.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS for SALE



IMP. ROBOSSE

Including several prize winners at the summer fairs of Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon. At these exhibitions our exhibits won seventy-four prizes, nine gold medals and two silver cups. We have 40 head to select from, registered in both American and Canadian Records. Young stallions and mares sired by our imported Robosse. Also choice American bred stock. Western buyers would do well to inspect our horses before purchasing as they are acclimated and will be sold at reasonable prices. Terms given to any one with satisfactory references. Write or come and see us. Long distance phone connection, farm three miles from town, visitors met at train.

W. E. & R. G. Upper, North Portal, Sask.

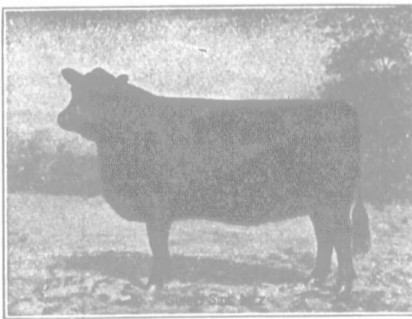
DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORNS



Having sold my farm I must dispose of my entire herd of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. I have yet my champion herd and their descendants that won for me honors at many of the leading Alberta exhibitions in past years. There are females of all ages, descendants of the most noted families in Scotland. I have used such stock bulls as Trout Creek Hero, the champion bull in Alberta, for a number of years; Loyalty (imp.); Remus, a Toronto prize winner, and Lucerne (imp.), the latter a bull of exceptional merit. My prices are very reasonable.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALBERTA

GLENCARNOCK ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE



We have a choice lot of well grown young bulls of 1909, of the low down blocky type sired by Imported Prince of Benton, who was one of the best Angus bulls ever imported to America. We have also a choice lot of two year old heifers by the same sire out of big heavy fleshed, choicely bred cows of the easy keeping sort. Now is the time to get a bull that will sire the low down heavy fleshed steers that bring the top price.

GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN.

ROBT. BROWN
Herdsman

JAS. D. MCGREGOR
Prop.

BOW RIVER HORSE RANCH EST. 1880

CLYDES, FRENCH COACH AND THOROUGH-BRED STALLIONS AND FILLIES FOR SALE

Large carriage and saddle horses a specialty. Buyers met. Phone

G. E. GODDARD

Cochrane, Alta.

SLOCAN PARK

The Choicest Fruit Land in the
KOOTENAYS

New Map now ready giving particulars of

IMPROVEMENTS

New Prices and Terms

Many Lots all ready for the Spring work. Trees growing. Write for particulars to

**THE KOOTENAY-SLOCAN
FRUIT CO., Ltd.**

NELSON B.C.

Hudson's Bay Company

LEASING OF LANDS

The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

Blood Was Bad.

From impure blood comes Pimples, Boils, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Festering Sores, Rashes, Constipation, Head-aches, etc.

Get pure blood and keep it pure by removing every trace of impure morbid matter from the system by using

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Mrs. Fred. Biggs, Kingston, Ont., writes:—"I was completely run down, my blood was out of order, and I used to get so weak I would be compelled to stay in bed for weeks at a time. I could not eat, was pale and thin; every one thought I was going into consumption. I tried everything and different doctors until a friend advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters. I did not have one bottle used when my appetite began to improve. I used six bottles. I gained ten pounds in two weeks. When I began to take it I only weighed ninety-three pounds. It just seemed to pull me from the grave as I never expected to be strong again. I will tell every sufferer of your wonderful medicine."

For sale by all dealers.
Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

RED POLLED CATTLE

One of the oldest and best herds in America; established in 1883.
S. A. CONVERSE, Cresco, Iowa

CLYDESDALE HORSES

For sale. Foundation stock purchased from McLay Brothers.
S. A. CONVERSE, Cresco, Iowa

CHOICE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS AT REASONABLE PRICES

Two imported yearling shorthorn bulls, one red, one roan. One 2 year old imported bull, red choice individual, an extra sire. Ten young bulls, 9 to 16 months old, all by imported sire. Thirty young cows and heifers, bred to high-class imported bulls. Long distance Telephone, Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Junction, G.T.R. 30 miles west of Toronto.

J. F. MITCHELL

Burlington, Ont.



Glencorse Yorkshires

ALSO FOR SALE

Heister-Frisian bull calf, nine months old, sire Duke Varcoe Beryl Wayne (7718), dam Duchess de Kal (7158) and litter of registered Noble Collie puppies.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.



Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

Sold out of sheep. Six young bulls, a few heifer calves for sale, five young stallions, from one to three year old.

Geo. Rankin & Sons, Oakton P. O., Man. On the G. T. P.

SHORTHORNS

Great Private Sale

Special prices and terms for choice breeding Shorthorns to make room for winter. Come and see them or write for particulars, also Prize winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale in season.

R. W. CASWELL, Star Farm, Saskatoon, Phone 375
Box 1983, G. P. R., G. T. P.

McDonald's Yorkshires



A few fine long pure-bred Yorkshire sows on hand. Parrowed April from prize-winning stock. Price \$30.00 each.

Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for prices on bulls.

A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.

Glenalmond Scotch Shorthorns



I have for sale some great, thick, robust, young stock-bulls and some grand young heifers ready to breed. I can supply ranchers with bulls of a serviceable age at very reasonable prices. My herd won many prizes at the leading exhibitions in Alberta last season. Imported Baron's Voucher, a champion bull in Scotland heads my herd. Write me for prices.

G. F. LYALL STROME, ALTA.



BRAMPTON JERSEYS

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd in prizewinners, in number of sales, in dairy quality, in breeding cows, in breeding sires, in importation, in home-bred animals, in breeding results. Jerseys of all ages and both sexes for sale.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

HASSARD'S HORSES

I have just landed a fresh importation consisting of Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and Clydesdale fillies, direct from Scotland. The stallions are sired by such notable sires as Lord Fauntleroy, Revelanta, Baron of Buchlyvie, Sir Everest and Prince Thomas; these stallions range from 2 years to 6 years old and are horses with lots of size and extra quality. The fillies are two and three years old and are sired by such horses as Prince Alexander, Benedict, Prince Attractive, Prince Maryfield and others. These are good big fillies with a lot of quality—the kind to take to the show ring. In fact, it is said by those who have already seen them that they are the best bunch that has ever come to the province. I have 18 more fillies coming that will reach Deloraine by November the 15th; further particulars of them later. Come and see me or write. I am always ready for business with small profits.

F. J. HASSARD, V. S., DELORAINE, MAN.

ESTABLISHED AT LEICESTER, ENGLAND, IN 1800.

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

Resembles new milk as nearly as possible in chemical composition. Used throughout the world. Halves the cost of raising calves. Prevents scouring. Rapidly matures them. Send for pamphlet "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."

B STEELE, BRIGGS SEED Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.



R. H. WINNY NICOLA STOCK FARM

Breeder and dealer of Imported or Homebred Pedigree and Grade Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. Adjoining town of Nicola, one-half mile from Nicola Station. For sale: 1 imported Clyde filly, grade fillies and geldings, grade Shorthorn and Hereford cattle, pedigree Berkshire boar and sows, and grade Yorkshire sows.



The J. C. Ranch

Breeder and importer of high class Clydesdales. Young stock always for sale. Male and female. A car load of young stallions just arrived. I can supply you with a show ring champion or a range stallion.

Box 32, JOHN CLARK, JR., Gleichen, Alta.

CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS, \$35 to \$70.

All stock registered. These are a nice lot, six to twelve months old. Also a few young SHORTHORN COWS of Dairy strain.

CLYDESDALE COLTS FOR SALE Yorkshire pigs, both sexes, ready to wean
J. BOUSFIELD, Prop., MACGREGOR, MAN.

25 REASONS FOR RAISING MULES

Send for my booklet showing that mules pay and pay big. New importation of Jacks and Jennets. now in my barns. No better stock anywhere. Prices right. Farm 6 miles from Indianapolis. Call or write
BAKER'S JACK FARM, Lawrence, Ind.



Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK of every description. Owing to the rapid increase in business, Mr. L. C. Scruby has been taken into partnership. During the spring months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS (Trocars, Hopples, Impregnators) for Horses, Cattle, Swine, Poultry, Etc. Received only award World's Fair Chicago, St. Louis. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.
HAUSMAN & DUNN CO. 392 So Clark St. Chicago

maintained and some 5,000 head of cattle. Large stables were erected to care properly for registered stock and among other buildings a 50,000 bushel capacity elevator was erected. There is about 75 miles of fencing on the farm. Among the registered animals kept are prize winners at many shows, including the Brussels Royal, Chicago International and the St. Louis Exposition. The owners of the Reed Ranch incorporated into the Baxter-Reed Ranching Company last fall.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR BIG FAIR

The Saskatchewan Winter Fair at Regina on March 22-25 promises to eclipse last year's show. As President Roosevelt would say, it will "beat it to a frazzle." A straight hundred per cent. increase in the size of the horse show is indicated by the entries received to date. The cattle department will be larger than last year while the others will remain about the same as in 1909. The strong feature of the show, of course, is the Clydesdales, of which there are 105 entries to date, and others are on the way. There are 16 entries in the market class, all of which are grade Clydesdales. Twenty-two excellent Percherons will compete for honors in their class and a carload of Suffolks, right from their home in the old country, will be shown. The show of light horses will not be large in comparison with the entries of heavy horses but there will be enough to make some interesting competitions.

The cattle department will consist of the fat stock and the sale cattle of which there are altogether 133 entries, 71 of them being animals to be offered for sale on Friday, 25th. There will also be a good show of sheep and hogs.

The Clydesdales of Saskatchewan have attained a most enviable reputation; new importations of Shorthorns will be shown, and it is expected that the keen competition in these and in other sections of the show will insure a very large attendance at the fair.

The judges are as follows: Clydesdales, Robert Ness, Sr., Howick, P. Q.; Percherons, Prof. W. H. Peters, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.; light horses, A. G. Hopkins, Regina, Sask.; fat cattle, Prof. D. A. Gaunitz, St Anthony Park, Minn.; sheep and hogs, Prof. W. H. Peters, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.; sale cattle, J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.

The annual meeting of the live stock associations will be held during the week of the Winter Fair. The sheep and swine breeders' associations will hold their meetings on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 22nd, the cattle breeders' on the evening of the 22nd, and the horse breeders' on Wednesday evening. The day sessions will be alive with lectures and demonstrations, interspersed between the live stock judging and the judging competitions.

The importance of the work of the live stock associations may have in the past been overlooked somewhat by our farmers, but this should no longer be the case. The stock interests are so inseparable from the grain interests that the farmers of Saskatchewan should give more attention to the annual winter fairs, and surely no one can afford after so prosperous a year as 1909 to miss this great gathering at Regina. Many vital problems will be analyzed at these meetings, and the discussions will help to bring the facts regarding stock conditions more prominently to the fore. Cheap railway rates will be in force on the C. P. R. and C. N. R. lines throughout the west, and farmers should take a chance before the spring work begins of going to this great show.

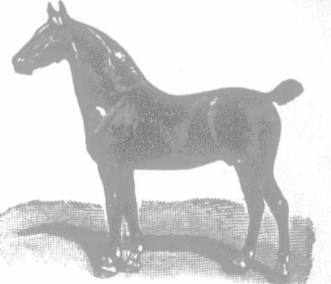
BREAKING NEW LAND AND PREPARING SEED BED

(Continued from Page 397)

thrown on top or set on edge, as is sometimes done, it will dry on both sides instead of decomposing and forming plant food.

It has been demonstrated beyond the

Warranted to Give Satisfaction. Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors. A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle. As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circular, testimonials, etc. Address: The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

B. P. RICHARDSON

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

GRENFELL, SASK.

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Machine and Foundry Work of Every Description

If you have trouble in replacing broken castings, send them to us and have them repaired. We operate the only

CAST IRON BRAZING

Plant in Western Canada, and make a specialty of this class of work.

163 Lombard St. Winnipeg, Man.

SEEDS

\$25 in cash prizes for 4 Onions of Cranston's Excelisior to be competed for at our store. Catalog of Garden Seeds with particulars of prizes. Free on request.

BUFLY & FERGUSON, SEEDSMEN, MONTREAL, QUE.

The Brandon Tannery Successors to CARRUTHERS & CO., Custom Tanners



WE TAN ALL KINDS OF HIDES & FURS FOR RUGS, ROBES or COATS

Send for our new illustrated, descriptive catalogue of tanning charges, Galloway and sheep-lined coats, robes, gauntlets, etc.

TANNERY, BRANDON



The Tick Question

Ticks do not develop wings in adult life, therefore never leave the animal except by accident. They not only sap the very life out of the sheep, but also destroy the wool.

Dr. Hess Dip AND DISINFECTANT

is sure death to all sheep ticks. It is also a guaranteed cure for Sheep Scab, Foot Rot and every form of Mange or other parasitic disease of the skin in horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, dogs and poultry. It is also excellent for disinfecting and deodorizing hog pens, chicken yards, cow stables, sinks, closets, etc.

One gallon of Dip makes from 70 to 100 gallons. Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant diluted one part to 70 of water meets the Government requirements for official dipping for sheep scab.

If your dealer can't supply you, we will. Write for circular.

DR. HESS & CLARK
ASHLAND, OHIO, U.S.A.

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure
and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 6 Church St., Toronto, Ontario.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Stimulate the Sluggish Liver.
Clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clear away all waste and poisonous material from the system in Nature's easy manner, and prevent as well as cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Bilioussness, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, and all troubles arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels.

Mrs. J. C. Westberg, Swan River, Man., writes: "I suffered for years, more than tongue can tell, from liver trouble. I tried several kinds of medicine, but could get no relief until I got Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I cannot praise them too highly for what they have done for me."

Price 25 cents a vial, or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

experimental stage that moisture can be stored in this way to bring about the decomposition of the sod, and lay in a store of moisture for the following season's crop. So when that can be done, we want to do it, but in order to complete this mulch, I will say that we need to fill in the crevices between the furrows with some instrument, as the brush harrow or disc run nearly straight. A very slant tooth harrow put on after the disc will fill in these crevices with loose soil and complete the mulch. Then let the land lie for from four to six weeks, or until the time arrives to complete the seed bed for the crop that is to follow.

We will now consider the shallow breaking, as there are some who think it best. I will say that it may be a little easier on the start to break 3 inches, but when we come to consider that the backsetting if plowed to the depth of 5 inches is as hard or harder than the deeper breaking when done at the proper time, I fail to see the benefit in the shallow breaking, for it is impossible to make as good and smooth a job of breaking, for the furrow thrown up on top will be much more broken up than the deeper furrow, and when discing to prepare the seed bed, the disc will cut clear through the furrow, and it is impossible to get the lower part of our seed bed compact and connected with the strata below not as well connected as the five inch deep furrow will be even if left as it was laid by the plow in the first place.

We now come to the preparation of the seed bed on the sod. Preparation of the seed bed should serve three purposes: conducting moisture into the soil, the holding of it there, and also serve as the seed bed. If the breaking has been done at the proper time we can get the seed bed for the next year's crop of wheat, at least, prepared before we go to harvest. It is absolutely necessary to prepare the seed bed for wheat at least the summer or fall before, and the summer is a better time than the fall after harvest. I do not think winter wheat is raised to any extent here, and so I do not think it necessary to talk of the sowing of that on the sod. We want to talk about the main crops. In the preparation of the seed bed we should disc to a moderate depth, say half way through or possibly three inches into the sod. I am speaking now of the preparation of a seed bed the surface of the five inch furrow. It may require more strokes of the disc to get enough of the loose soil for a proper seed bed, but if it does take one more stroke of the disc to do so we feel that that is important in order that we may get the loose soil at the surface rather than break the connection with our furrow and the strata below. After sufficient loose soil is stirred up with the disc use a slant tooth harrow in preference to any stiff or straight tooth. It will not jerk and toss the sod out of shape as a stiff tooth harrow will do, but at the same time will do just as good work in the smoothing of the surface. If you have not time to prepare the oat or barley seed bed in the fall you can do it nicely the next spring. We require to sow spring wheat as early as possible in order to be sure of a good crop. Our own arrangement of seeding is as follows:—First in the spring we sow our wheat, discing of the oat and barley land immediately afterwards. Then we put in the oats, discing the barley land again, then plow for and sow the barley; disc the green feed land again and then sow the green feed. This arrangement will permit of handling much more crop than if we had wheat and oats alone, and makes it easier to keep our land clean.

When the time comes to harvest it will be found an advantage to follow the binder with a disc, commencing then the preparation for next year's crop. As the land grows older this becomes more necessary each year, and even if it requires an extra effort to do this work it will pay well to make it.

I have mentioned before the absolute necessity of the seed bed for wheat being made in the fall, so as soon as the grain is stacked after harvest, turn in and plow, following the plow immediately with the packer to conserve what moisture there is left in the soil. I want to emphasize the necessity of following the plow immediately with the packer

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM



TROJAN (imp.), Grand Champion, Dominion Exhibition, Calgary, 1908:

Our new offerings of Clydesdale Stallions is bigger and better than ever. We have them at all ages and prices ranging from \$500 up. They are imported and home-bred, sired by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Acme, Labori, Baron's Gem, Baron Kerr and others. We also have a big selection of Mares and Fillies for sale.

Our Clydesdales are all of the heavy draft type.

Trojan, grand champion at the Dominion Exhibition at Calgary in 1908, is heading at present our stud. Visitors always welcome and will be met by our rig if notified a few days ahead at Balgonie (Station on C.P.R. main line, 16 miles east of Regina).

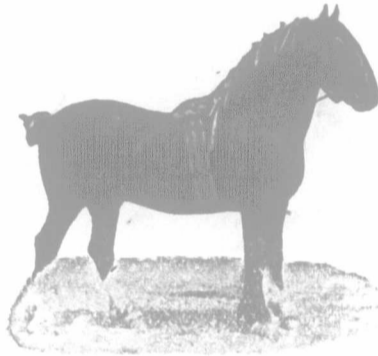
P. M. Bredt & Sons

Edenwold P. O.

Via Balgonie, Sask.

FOREST HOME CLYDESDALES

Our offering of one, two and three-year-old Clydesdale fillies is of a different class to what usually comes to Canada. They are large and full of quality, exceptionally well bred, three by Baron's Pride; not a plain bred one in the lot. A splendid pair of stallions, two and three years. Intending purchasers should see this lot before investing. Carman, C. P. R., C. N. R., G. N. R.; Roland, C. N. R. and G. N. R. Telephone Carman Exchange



ANDREW GRAHAM

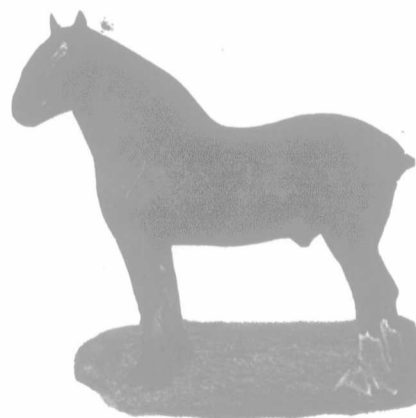
POMEROY, MAN.

22 Imported Clydesdales Just Landed

For Sale at very lowest prices. I have been importing for the last 30 years. My experience counts for something to those wanting a good Horse and at the right price. Intending purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to see my stock or write before buying elsewhere. Long distance phone.

O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

Craigie Mains Clydesdales



We have in our new barns situated in Lumsden, Sask., about 70 head of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdales. Our last importation of over 50 head is the largest importation made to Canada in 1909 and is without a doubt the best selection we have yet handled; they are all the Scotch type and are sired by such horses as Baron's Pride, Baron Cedric, Everlasting, Sir Everard, Baron O'Buchylive, Roysl Favorite, Royal Edward, Rev Lanta, Scottish Crest, Marcellus, Loberi. Customers buying from us have no middlemen's profits to pay, as we buy and sell our own horses. Write for descriptive catalogue.

A. & G. MUTCH

LUMSDEN,

SASKATCHEWAN

The Advocate is the Best Advertising Medium

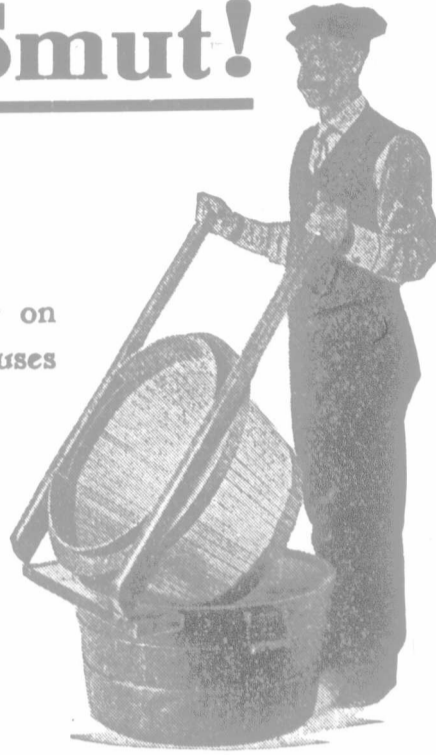
Smut! Smut! Smut!

Prevented by Using
Western Grain Pickler

The handiest and most thorough working Pickler on the Market. Treats all grain equally well and uses either Bluestone or Formalin.

Saves Time, Labor and Solution. Every Grain immersed in the Solution. Very attractive Terms to dealers or sold direct to farmers at \$8.50 each F.O.B. Oak Lake, Man.

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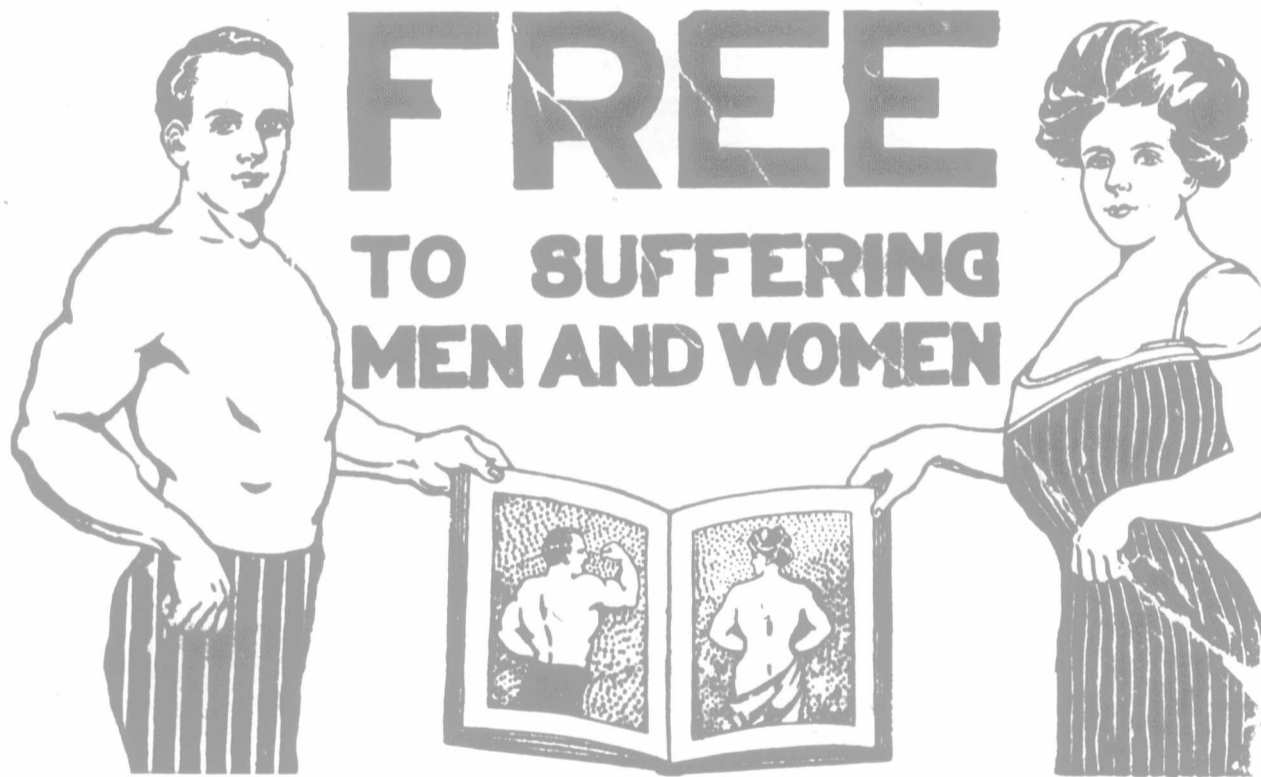


at all times for the purpose of re-establishing the connection of the furrow with the strata below, as well as to give a good firm bottom to our seed bed, which we know to be so necessary. The wheel packer with the V-shaped rim is the best implement for this work. In my opinion we can accomplish the desired results with less work by the use of this implement than with any other machine. This packer presses into the soil to the bottom of the furrow, and packs the soil both ways—downwards and sideways—acting as a wedge driven in the soil, crushing all litter and trash that has been turned under by the plow, and re-establishing the connection between the bottom of our furrow and the strata below in a way that it is almost impossible to do by the use of the surface packer. After packing I prefer harrowing until we get a good smooth surface. We have then a firm bottom to our seed bed and we have the mulch formed. When we get that condition, then the following spring when we sow, if we use a shoe drill, it will drag on top of the firm sub-surface, the springs allowing the shoe to follow just on top of the firm sub-surface, regulating the depth of seeding much better in this way than any other I have tried. I do not object to the disc drill, other than it will go right through, cutting deeper in some places than others, it not being so well regulated by the firm bottom as the shoe drill is.

The depth of seeding should be regulated by the moisture line. We must sow deep enough to reach the moisture. If the seed bed is properly prepared and looked after up to the time of seeding, that line should be about from 2 to 2½ inches beneath the surface. That depth will ensure a more uniform germination as well as a more equal start for the young plant while if sown to the depth of say four inches, the plant is very much weakened in making the effort to get through to the surface, and at times of excessive moisture it is liable to throw out the growth made from the surface after getting through, liable to throw out new roots near the surface after getting through, and all the growth made from the four inches depth of seeding is thrown away because the nourishment to carry the plant forward is taken through these roots near the surface. The time also is lost which the plant required to grow from the four inches depth to the surface which might mean the difference between good and poor quality of the following crop. On the other hand if we sow too near the surface we are liable to have some of the seed not sufficiently covered.

We should prepare our seed bed for our oats and barley the following spring, if we have not already done so in the fall, in the same manner as we did for our wheat, always making sure that the plowing does not lie more than half a day before being packed and harrowed, thus saving all the moisture possible and forming a seed bed much better and easier while the soil is soft and moist than would be possible to do if it laid long enough to dry out. In very favorable weather, when the evaporation is light, such as a cloudy day and no wind blowing, plowing might be allowed to lie one day at a time without any serious injury. Usually, however, the sooner this packing is done the better will be the results. The older the land becomes, the more necessary it is to follow the binder with the disc and take all possible precautions that we do not allow the weeds to get the upper hand, at the same time starting the shattered grain and prevent coming at volunteer in the next crop.

I believe that if this method is carefully carried out, that it will not be necessary for a great many years at least to do any summer following in Central Alberta, thereby eliminating the loss of crop which takes place during the year the summer following is being done and also the danger of a lodged crop the following year after summer fallow, which may mean a frozen crop as well, on account of the slowness in maturing. I have arrived at the conclusion through my observations and experience that the method of cultivation which I have been describing, is far superior to any summer following that I have seen in this province.



DOCTOR'S BOOK FREE TO WEAK MEN

To the man who wants to regain his youth, who wants to feel like he did when he was budding into manhood, I offer a book which will show him the road to happiness—a book of 100 pages, which is brimful of the things he likes to read, which will give him courage and enlighten him as to the cause and cure of his troubles. It will point out the pitfalls and guide him safely to a future of strength and vitality. It is beautifully illustrated. It tells what other men have suffered and how they have cured themselves. It is free. I will send it, closely sealed, without marks, if you will mail me this coupon. If you are not the man you ought to be, send for it to-day.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Builds up broken-down men, restores youth and vigor, and makes men look and feel strong. I will cure every case of Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Weak Stomach, Kidney and Liver Trouble, Lame Back, Sciatica, Varicocele, Loss of Power, and every evidence of weakness in men and women. It will not fail; it cannot fail, as it infuses in the weakened parts the force of life and strength.

To those who are tired of paying without results, and to those who doubt if anything will help them, I make this offer. If you secure me my

PAY WHEN CURED

I will let you have my Belt without paying me one cent in advance

Dear Sir,—I have not had your Belt on since last Spring, and have never felt any of the old pains since long before that. I have great faith in your Belts and think there is no medicine that can do as good work. Yours truly, JACOB FRANK, Glendinning, Man.

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to say that your Belt has completely cured me, for which I am very grateful. Your Belt is everything it is said to be. I have advised others to invest in your Belt. Wishing you every success.—ROBERT HARROP, Roblin, Man.

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Call at my office if you can. If you cannot, cut out this coupon, mail me your address, and I'll send you my beautifully illustrated 80-page book that is full of sound facts that you ought to know.

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Please send me your book free.

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SEED BRANCH NOTES

In Census and Statistics Monthly for February G. H. Clark, seed commissioner, says that the Canadian Seed Growers' Association have amended their regulations for the selection of wheat, oats and barley, with a view to overcome the objections of farmers who make a specialty of growing high-class seed grain and who have found it inconvenient to do the work of selection from the standing crop, because of the rush of work at the season of harvest. In future the association will see that new members commence with foundation stock that is pure—where possibly they undertake to supply half a bushel of seed that has been bred up from one individual plant of outstanding merit—on condition that the new member will agree to operate a hand-selected seed plot or base of supply for pure seed. To keep the base of supply pure they will be required to select by hand as in the past, but under the amended regulations they may harvest their seed plots and store the crop in their barns, where the selection of heads that are true to kind and well developed may be made from sheaf, and threshed and cleaned by hand at a time when it is entirely convenient to the grower. Heretofore the hand-selected seed plot of most growers has commonly been a quarter of an acre; it is believed that under the amended regulations growers will find it convenient greatly to extend their operations, even to the extent of selecting from the sheaf and threshing by flail enough pure seed of the kind to sow even five acres, which will be maintained from year to year as a basis of supply and from which they would have seed to sow their farms. Under the regulations the seed from the general crop of the farm is eligible for registration after being inspected and approved by the officers of the association who visited the seed growers once each year.

Final returns from seed fairs held in Saskatchewan and Alberta this year showed that the high class seed wheat, oats and barley represented by the exhibits amounted to about 477,000 bushels, as compared with 167,000 last year. There was an increase of 13 fairs, making a total of 80: 49 for Saskatchewan and 31 for Alberta. The average number of bushels of cereals offered for sale per seed fair was 6,272, an increase of about 250 per cent. over last year. The total amount of wheat was 219,715 bushels, an average of 2,891 per fair as compared with 69,928, an average of 1,076 last season. The total amount of oats represented by the exhibits was 231,600 bushels, an average of 3,047 as compared with 80,496, an average of 1,238 last year. The total amount of barley represented was 25,280 bushels, an average of 333 per fair as compared with 16,586, an average of 301 last year. Not only was there a very substantial increase in the number of exhibits at most of the fairs, but the quality of the grain was very much improved over previous years.

In Quebec the seed fairs this year, eight in number, have been earlier than in previous years and have been a marked success both in the number of exhibits and in quality, and the interest taken in the work by the farmers.

In the Maritime district two seed fairs have been held and four more arranged for. Those so far held have been well attended and the exhibits have been numerous and of good quality.

During January 567 samples were received at the Seed Laboratory for germination or purity test, classified as follows: red clover 171, alsike 71, timothy 48, mixtures 4, other grasses 4, vegetables 173, herbs 8, tobacco 1, white clover 4, alfalfa 8, cereals 73, sweet clover 1, flowers 2.

Of the 171 samples of red clover tested for purity 59 grad. No. 1, 84 were second quality, and 28 prohibited. Of the 71 samples of alsike tested 17 were No. 1, 38 second quality and 16 prohibited. Of the 48 samples of timothy, 47 were No. 1 and one second quality. Of the samples of timothy, alsike and red clover received, only 31 were sent by farmers.



MOVING PICTURES OF DAN PATCH 1:55

ABSOLUTELY FREE POSTAGE PAID

If you are a Farmer, Stockman or Poultry Raiser and correctly answer, in your postal card or letter reply, the specified questions.

THIS IS THE LATEST SENSATION AND GREATEST TRIUMPH IN THE GREAT MOVING PICTURE ART.

It is a New Invention that you can carry in your pocket and show your friends instantly, day or night, either once or a hundred times, and without a machine, curtain or light. It is the first successful moving picture ever taken of a World Champion Horse in his wonderful burst of speed. The original film contains

2400 INSTANTANEOUS PICTURES OF DAN PATCH

and every picture shows the King of all Horse Creation as plainly as if you stood on the track and actually saw Dan Patch 1:55 in one of his thrilling speed exhibitions for a full mile, 2400 distinct moving pictures taken of Dan in one minute and fifty-five seconds means twenty-one pictures taken every second all of the way around the entire mile track from the back seat of a high power automobile. You can see Dan shake his head to let his driver know that he is ready for a supreme effort and then you can watch every movement of his legs as he flies through the air with his tremendous stride of 29 feet. You can see his thrilling finish as he strains every nerve to reach the wire, you can see his driver dismount and look at his watch while thousands of people crowd around, you can see his caretaker force his way through the crowd and throw a beautiful woolen blanket over Dan to prevent his catching cold and then you can follow him up the track before the madly cheering multitudes. As a study of horse motion it is better than the actual speed mile because you can see Dan right before you for every foot of the entire mile. When first shown to the public this marvellous picture caused people to stand up all over the theatre calling "Come on Dan"—"Come on Dan."

This remarkable moving picture is the most realistic and the most thrilling ever presented to the public. We have taken a part of these 2400 wonderful and sensational pictures and made them into a Newly Invented Moving Picture that you can carry in your pocket and show to your friends at any time, day or night. It does not need a machine, it does not need a curtain and it does not need a light. It is all ready to show instantly either once or a hundred times and creates a sensation wherever shown.

THIS MOVING PICTURE WILL BE MAILED TO YOU ABSOLUTELY FREE, WITH POSTAGE PREPAID, IF YOU ARE A FARMER, STOCKMAN OR POULTRY RAISER, AND CORRECTLY ANSWER THE THREE QUESTIONS.

YOU MUST ANSWER THESE 3 QUESTIONS IF YOU WANT THE MOVING PICTURES FREE

1st. In what paper did you see my Moving Picture Offer? 2nd. How many head each of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry do you own? 3rd. How many acres of land do you own or how many acres of land do you rent?

I will not mail this wonderful moving picture of Dan Patch 1:55 free unless you are a Farmer, Stockowner or Poultry Raiser and unless you correctly and honestly answer the three questions.

IF YOU ARE NOT A STOCKOWNER AND WANT THE MOVING PICTURES SEND ME 25 CENTS. In silver or stamps to pay postage, etc., on Moving Pictures. I will mail this wonderful Moving Picture of Dan Patch 1:55, the fastest harness horse the world has ever seen—to you if you send me Twenty-five Cents in silver or stamps even if you do not own any stock or land. It costs about \$2700.00 cash to have one of the original pictures taken and reproduced. Write me to-day so that you will be sure to secure one before my supply is exhausted.

Address H. B. SAVAGE, Proprietor of

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, CAN.



Heider Eveners

Are the best that skill and brains can produce. Made for 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 horses. HEIDER 3-horse Wagon Everer for wagon, manure spreader, grain drill or any other implement with pole. HEIDER 4-horse Plow Everer works 4 horses on gang sulky or disc plow. 1 horse in furrow. 3 on land. No side draft, all horses pull equal. We make Clevises to attach our Eveners to all plows. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR HEIDER EVENERS; if he can't supply you write us at once, we will tell you where and how to get them. Let us prove to you the many points of merit, why you should accept no other kind and insist on getting HEIDER EVENERS if you want the best on the market. We also make wagon doubletrees, singletrees, neckyokes.

HEIDER MFG. CO. Dept. Carroll, Iowa.



The Stewart-Nelson Co., Ltd., Gen'l Agents Brandon, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along side of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

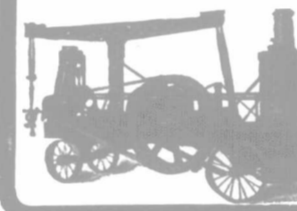
A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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Well Drilling Machinery



You can make big money making wells. This is one of the few lines of work that are not over crowded. The demand for wells is far greater than can be supplied by the machines now at work. Well Drillers command their own prices. We build the celebrated HOWELL line of Well Machinery, for making deep or shallow wells of all sizes, for all purposes and in all kinds of ground. Our machines are the most up-to-date on the market, contain all the latest improvements, are extremely strong and simple, do perfect work, are easily operated and are very FAST WORKERS. Write to-day for our free Catalog A.

R. R. HOWELL & CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

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For the convenience of those who have not already renewed their subscription we insert a remittance blank. Clip this out, sign your name and address, make the enclosure and mail as directed.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Enclosed find one dollar and fifty cents for which please send the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal" for one year.

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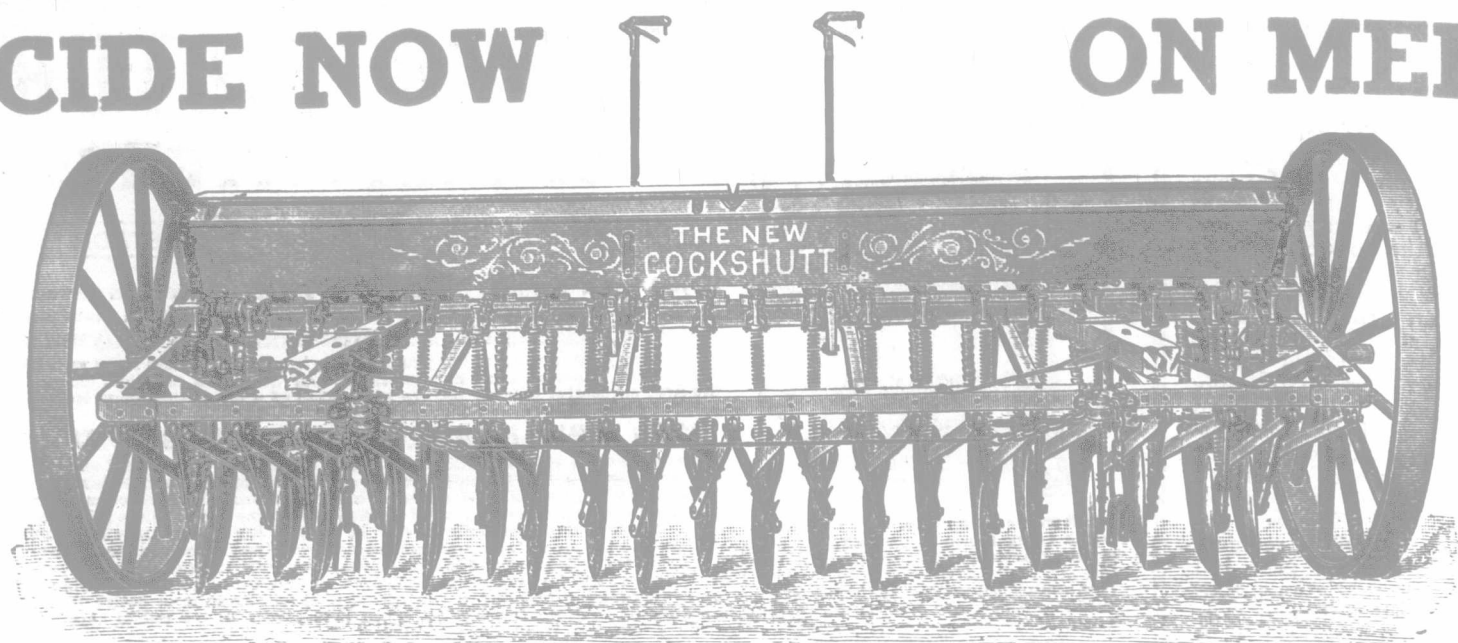
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE WINNIPEG, MAN.

DECIDE NOW ON MERIT



Cockshutt Drill

Fitted with Single Disc, Double Disc or Drag Shoes (interchangeable.)

LIKE lots of other farmers, no doubt you have made up your mind to buy a Drill during the next few weeks. Go slow before you part with your money.

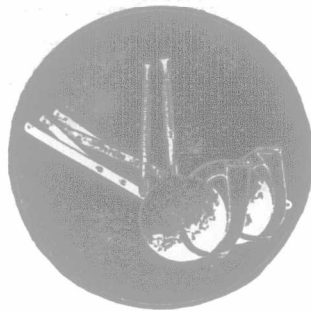
Investigate—ask questions—talk with your neighbors—read our new Drill Booklet—get at the facts—because all these things will convince

See The Cockshutt Dealer

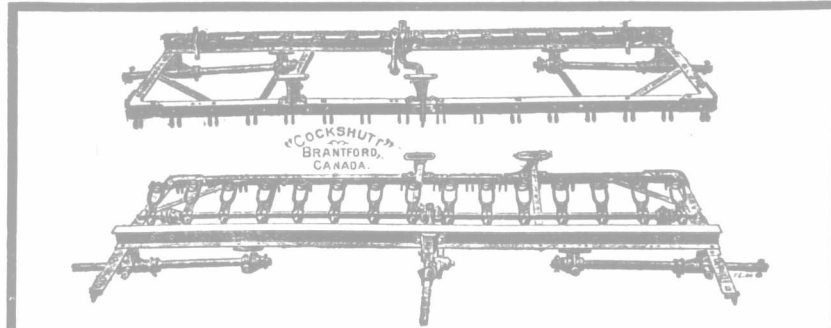
you, as it has thousands of other farmers, that the only perfect Seeder on the market is the Cockshutt Drill.

The strongest, the lightest draft, and the most accurate machine of its kind.

Make a start now—write for our new Booklet today—send your name and address to our nearest office.



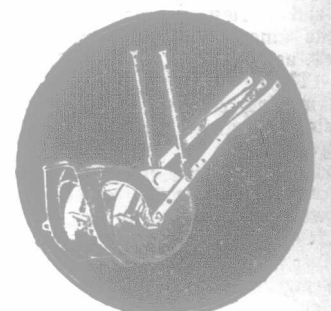
NO clogging troubles with these Discs. Notice how the space between boot and disc gradually widens from bottom to top. This prevents mud or trash stopping the discs from revolving. Scrapers are fitted accurately to the discs, keeping them clean at all times.



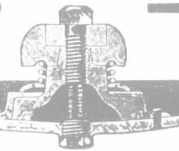
THIS frame carries the weight of the grain box. It is made of heavy high carbon angle steel, reinforced with malleable corners and steel corner braces.

Notice that we have run a heavy I beam across the entire width of the machine to give the frame extra strength and prevent it from sagging in the centre.

Drills held up in the centre by continuous axles always sag in the centre no matter how well trussed, and in turning the whole weight is not only put on the axle, but one wheel sinks deep into the ground while the other is turning, which makes the draft extremely heavy. The wheels on the Cockshutt Drill are bolted to the short axles, which run in self-aligning bearings and which are set at the correct angle to give proper pitch and gather to the wheels. This accounts for the light draft of the Cockshutt Machine. The frame is without doubt the strongest in any drill.



THIS is the concave side of the Disc. Each disc is 6 inches apart with 7 inches stagger. This permits the sods passing through between the discs without bunching, no matter how wet or sticky the soil. Convex scrapers can be easily moved aside without turning a nut, which reduces wear and tear.



THIS chamber is filled with hard oil when leaving the factory and will last a whole season without further attention. It is impossible for oil to leak out of or dust to get into the bearing. A special compression grease cup for filling these chambers is sent out with every Cockshutt Drill.

You don't need any oil can for the Cockshutt Drill—all important bearings are fitted with compression grease cups. Thus the Cockshutt Drill is always lubricated and ready for use when you are. But remember you won't find this perfected oiling device in any Drill except a "Cockshutt."

Cockshutt Drills are made in Canada by a Canadian firm who have studied Canadian soil conditions for over 30 years. Write us today for new Drill Booklet or see the Cockshutt Dealer—it will save you money and trouble.

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